The New-York Times.

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THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.

A CLOSE VOTE IN NEW-YORK.

THE LEGISLATURE STRONGLY REPUBLICAN—A REPUBLICAN MAJORITY OF FORTY ON JOINT BALLOT—THE DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET PROBABLY ELECTED—NEW-JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, WISCONSIN, MINNESOTA, AND KANSAS ALL REPUBLICAN.

From all the States which held elections on Tuesday, the returns which continue to come in show that the anticipations of a Republican victory have been fully realized. It is not only a victory but a great and sweeping one. Everywhere the Republicans report heavy gains. In some places the large Democratic majorities of last year have been changed to the Republican side of the column; in others, they have been reduced almost to nothingness. This is the case in this State. Though the latest returns, contrary to common expectation, show an apparent majority of 3,000 on the State ticket for the Democrats, when it is considered that last year Mr. Tilden was elected by 50,000 majority, it will be seen that a substantial Republican victory has been gained. To bring 50,000 down to 3,000 is no small thing, and it should be remembered that even this small majority may be still further reduced by the official canvass. Apart from the State ticket, the Republican success is so pronounced as to leave nothing to be desired. The Legislature is strongly Republican. The Senate stands: Twenty-two Republicans to ten Democrats; the Assembly, seventy-eight Republicans to fifty Democrats. Last year the figures were: Senate, eighteen Republicans, twelve Democrats, and two Independents; the Assembly, fifty-three Republicans to seventy-five Democrats. This gave a Democratic majority on joint ballot of 18; this year there will be a Republican majority of 40 on joint ballot, representing a net Republican gain of 58. A more complete victory than this could not be desired.

Another Republican success of the most pronounced character is recorded by New-Jersey. No State ticket was run, and the contest was on legislators and county officers. The result has brought the State once more into the Republican fold. Both branches of the Legislature have Republican majorities—the Senate standing twelve to nine; the Assembly thirty-seven to twenty-three, a gain of eighteen Assemblymen by the Republicans as compared with last year. This is really an immense gain, and completely reverses the majorities of last year on joint ballot. The Democrats had then a majority of seventeen, this year the same majority on joint ballot has swung over to the Republicans. On the general county tickets the Republicans carried thirteen, the Democrats eight of the counties. New-Jersey has been a Democratic State; Tuesday's election completely redeemed it. The popular vote was overwhelmingly Republican.

Pennsylvania has gone Republican by 17,000 to 20,000 majority. This gives another killing blow to the rag-money party.

In Massachusetts Rice, the Republican candidate, is elected Governor over Gaston by 7,000 plurality, and the Legislature is Republican by a heavy majority.

Wisconsin is Republican by from 2,000 to 5,000 majority—a great gain over the last election. The Legislature has a Republican majority of thirty on joint ballot.

Minnesota is Republican by about five thousand majority, and a Republican Legislature has been elected.

Maryland and Mississippi went Democratic, which was not unexpected.

The election in Virginia made very few changes in the political complexion of the State, and those of an unimportant character.

The election in Chicago, which was for County Treasurer, resulted in the complete defeat of the Democratic candidate, Hesing, who played there the part played by John Kelly and McLaughlin in New-York and Brooklyn. Tuesday was thus a bad day for "Bosses."

NEW-YORK.

TUESDAY'S RESULT.

TABLE OF MAJORITIES BY COUNTIES.

We give the following table of estimated and ascertained majorities by counties. The figures may be relied on as being as nearly correct as it is possible to make them at this date:

	Rep. Maj.	Dem. Maj.
Albany		553
Allegany	2300	..
Broome	800	..
Cattaraugus	800	..
Cayuga	1750	..
Chautauqua	3000	..
Chemung	..	813
Chenango	700	..
Clinton	..	400
Columbia	..	194
Cortland	..	385
Delaware	700	..
Dutchess	350	..
Erie	3300	..
Essex	90	..
Franklin	1200	..
Fulton and Hamilton	600	..
Genesee	900	..
Greene	..	350
Herkimer	530	..
Jefferson	800	..
Kings	..	7409
Lewis	150	..
Livingston	500	..
Madison	1500	..
Monroe	2100	..
Montgomery	500	..
New-York	..	28088
Niagara	750	..
Oneida	50	..
Onondaga	3000	..
Ontario	500	..
Orange	..	546
Orleans	1000	..
Oswego	1193	..
Otsego	..	400
Putnam	400	..
Queens	..	750
Rensselaer	300	..
Richmond	..	526
Rockland	..	300
Saratoga	1304	..
Schenectady	156	..
Schoharie	..	1500
Schuyler	500	..
Seneca	..	540
Steuben	..	750
St. Lawrence	5000	..
Suffolk	267	..
Sullivan	..	400
Tioga	250	..
Tompkins	500	..
Ulster	..	2500
Warren	500	..
Wash'gton	2000	..
Wayne	1200	..
Westchester	..	1300
Wyoming	1118	..
Yates	750	..
Total	44403	47249
Democratic majority		2846

THE LEGISLATURE.

Following is the list of Senators and Assemblymen probably elected. Republicans in Roman; Democrats in *italics*:

THE SENATE.

Dist.	
1.	L. Bradford Prince.
2.	*John R. Kennaday.*
3.	James Cavanagh.
4.	*John Morrissey.*
5.	James W. Booth.
6.	Casper A. Baaden.
7.	*James W. Gerard.*
8.	*Francis M. Bixby.*
9.	William H. Robertson.
10.	*Daniel B. St. John.*
11.	B. Platt Carpenter.
12.	Thomas Coleman.
13.	Hamilton Harris.
14.	*A. Schoonmaker, Jr.*
15.	Webster Wagner.
16.	Franklin W. Tobey.
17.	Darius A. Moore.
18.	*James F. Starbuck.*
19.	Theodore S. Savre.
20.	George Y. Gilbert.
21.	Benjamin Doolittle.
22.	Dennis McCarthy.
23.	*William C. Lamont.*
24.	John H. Selkreg.
25.	William B. Woodin.
26.	*Stephen H. Hammond.*
27.	*George B. Bradley.*
28.	William N. Emerson.
29.	Dan H. Cole.
30.	Abijah J. Wellman.
31.	Sherman S. Rogers.
32.	Commodore P. Vedder.

THE ASSEMBLY.

Dist.	ALBANY COUNTY.
1.	Peter Slingerland.
2.	*Thomas D. Coleman.*
3.	*William J. Maher.*
4.	Aaron Leroy.
	ALLEGANY COUNTY.
	Sumner Baldwin.
	BROOME COUNTY.
	Rodney A. Ford.
	CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.
1.	Harrison Cheney.
2.	Edgar Shannon.
	CAYUGA COUNTY.
1.	*Charles S. Beardsley.*
2.	John S. Brown.
	CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.
1.	Otis D. Hinckley.
2.	Theodore A. Case.
	CHEMUNG COUNTY.
	Edmund Miller.
	CHENANGO COUNTY.
	Isaac Plumb.
	CLINTON COUNTY.
	Shepard P. Bowen.
	COLUMBIA COUNTY.
1.	George H. Power.
2.	John T. Hogeboom.
	CORTLAND COUNTY.
	George L. Waters.
	DELAWARE COUNTY.
1.	George D. Wheeler.
2.	George G. Decker.
	DUTCHESS COUNTY.
1.	Thomas Hammond.
2.	De Witt Webb.
	ERIE COUNTY.
1.	*Daniel Orwice.*
2.	William W. Lawson.
3.	Edward Gallagher.
4.	*Charles F. Tabor.*
5.	*Bertrand Chaffee.*
	ESSEX COUNTY.
	William E. Calkins.
	FRANKLIN COUNTY.
	John I. Gilbert.
	FULTON AND HAMILTON COUNTIES.
	Dennison S. Decker.
	GENESEE COUNTY.
	Newton H. Greene.
	GREENE COUNTY.
	Burton G. Morss.
	HERKIMER COUNTY.
	Myron A. McKee.
	JEFFERSON COUNTY.
1.	Lotus Ingalls.
2.	*Lansing Becker.*
	KINGS COUNTY.
1.	*Daniel Bradley.*
2.	Jonathan Ogden.
3.	*Michael Coffey.*
4.	*Tunis V. P. Talmage.*
5.	Albion P. Higgins.
6.	*John Maerz.*
7.	*Charles L. Lyon.*
8.	Adrian M. Suydam.
9.	*John McGroarty.*
	LEWIS COUNTY.
	Henry J. Botchford.
	LIVINGSTON COUNTY.
	James Faulkner, Jr.
	MADISON COUNTY.
1.	Morris N. Campbell.
2.	Frederick C. Fiske.
	MONROE COUNTY.
1.	Willard Hodges.
2.	James S. Graham.
3.	Heman Glass.
	MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
	George M. Voorhees.
	NEW-YORK COUNTY.
1.	*Nicholas Muller.*
2.	*Felix Murphy.*
3.	*James J. Slevin.*
4.	*John Galvin.*
5.	George W. Betts.
6.	*Matthew Patten.*
7.	Isaac L. Hayes.
8.	Frederick Gugel, Jr.
9.	Andrew J. Campbell.
10.	Joseph Hoffman, Jr.
11.	Chas. A. Peabody, Jr.
12.	Archibald Watts.
13.	Robert H. Strahan.
14.	*P. J. Carty.*
	ONTARIO COUNTY.
1.	*Seth Stanley.*
2.	John Raines, Jr.
	ORANGE COUNTY.
1.	Thomas W. Bradley.
2.	*John H. Reeves.*
	ORLEANS COUNTY.
	Joseph D. Billings.
	OSWEGO COUNTY.
1.	George B. Sloan.
2.	Thomas W. Green.
3.	John Preston.
	OTSEGO COUNTY.
1.	*James S. Davenport.*
2.	*George Scramling.*
	PUTNAM COUNTY.
	Hamilton Fish, Jr.
	QUEENS COUNTY.
1.	*Townsend D. Cock.*
2.	*Alvan T. Payne.*
	RENSSELAER COUNTY.
1.	*William V. Cleary.*
2.	William F. Taylor.
3.	Thomas B. Simmons.
	RICHMOND COUNTY.
	John Decker.
	ROCKLAND COUNTY.
	George Weiant.
	ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.
1.	David McFalls.
2.	A. Barton Hepburn.
3.	Lewis C. Lang.
	SARATOGA COUNTY.
1.	George West.
2.	Isaac Noyes, Jr.
	SCHENECTADY COUNTY.
	Emmett O'Neil.
	SCHOHARIE COUNTY.
	John M. Roscoe.
	SCHUYLER COUNTY.
	William Gulick.
	SENECA COUNTY.
	Lewis Post.
	STEUBEN COUNTY.
1.	*William B. Ruggles.*
2.	*James E. Jones.*
	SUFFOLK COUNTY.
	Nathan D. Petty.
	SULLIVAN COUNTY.
	Adolphus E. Wenzell.
	TIOGA COUNTY.
	Eugene B. Gere.
	TOMPKINS COUNTY.
	Merritt King.
	ULSTER COUNTY.
1.	*Thomas Hamilton.*
2.	*Jacob D. Wurts.*
3.	*Davis Winne.*
	WARREN COUNTY.
	Robert Waddell.
	WASHINGTON COUNTY.
1.	Townsend J. Potter.
2.	Henry G. Burleigh.
	WAYNE COUNTY.
1.	William H. Clark.
2.	Allen S. Russell.
	WESTCHESTER COUNTY.
1.	George H. Foster.
2.	*Charles M. Schieffelin.*
3.	James W. Husted.
	WYOMING COUNTY.
	Arthur Clark.
	YATES COUNTY.
	Hanford Struble.

SUMMARY.

	Senate.	Assembly.	Joint Ballot.
Republicans	22	78	100
Democrats	10	50	60
Republican majority	12	28	40

MISCELLANEOUS RETURNS FROM THE STATE.

ALBANY, Nov. 3.—Albany County complete gives Seward 13,762; Bigelow, 14,345. Harris, Rep., is elected Senator by 263 majority. The following Assemblymen are elected: First District, Slingerland, Rep.; Second District, Coleman, Dem.; Third District, Maher, Dem.; Fourth District, Leroy, Rep.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 3.—The full returns of this city give the following majorities: State officers—Seward, Rep., 2,807; Spinner, Rep., 2,756; Merritt, Rep., 2,777; Danforth, Rep., 2,791; Cornell, Rep., 2,760; Tinsley, Rep., 2,823; Ives, Rep., 2,325.

The Assemblymen elected in this county are: First District, Cruice, Independent Dem., over Donahue, regular Dem.; Second District, Lawson, Rep.; Third District, Gallagher, Rep.; Fourth District, Tabor, Dem.; Fifth District, Chaffee, Dem. The Fifth District is close.

County Officers—Rogers, Rep., for Senator, 3,719; Sirrett, Rep., for Treasurer, estimated at 3,500.

Assembly—First District, incomplete, but is claimed by both parties; Second District, Lawson, Rep., 1,100; Third District, Gallagher, Rep., 1,600; Fourth District, Tabor, Dem., 300; Fifth District, Chaffee, Dem., 23.

City officers—Aldermen, Republicans 10; Democrats, 3. Supervisors, Republicans, 9; Democrats 3. Mayor, Becker, Rep., 3,395 majority.

The balance of the city officers are Republican, except the Treasurer, with majorities ranging from 1,600 to 3,900. The returns are very incomplete and fragmentary from the towns. Will send later as received.

MIDDLETOWN, Orange County, Nov. 3.—Bigelow's majority in the county is estimated at 300; less for the other Democratic State candidates.

Shult, Rep., for Senator, has over 500 majority in Orange. Nothing has yet been heard from Sullivan The vote in the district is very close.

Bradley, Rep., for Assembly, First District, and Reeve, Dem., for the Second District, are elected.

The entire Republican county ticket is elected.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 3.—Returns from all the towns in Oswego County, with the exception of the Second District of Schroeppel, give Seward 1,039 majority. The Republicans have elected three members of Assembly in Oswego County—Sloan from the First, Green from the Second, and Preston from the Third District.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 3.—Otsego County gives a Democratic majority on the State ticket of 400; on Senator about 500. Two Democratic Assemblymen are elected.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 3.—Dutchess County complete gives Seward 446 majority, a Republican gain of 3,850. B. Platt Carpenter, Rep., is elected to the Senate, and DeWitt Webb and Thomas Hammond, both Republicans, are elected to the Assembly by large majorities.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Nov. 3.—Ulster County gives Bigelow about 2,500 majority. Schoonmaker's majority for Senator is about 1,900 in Ulster and 800 in Greene. Winne, Dem., is elected Assemblyman in the Third Ulster District.

BATAVIA DEPOT, Genesee County, Nov. 3.—William N. Emerson is elected Senator for the Twenty-eighth (Monroe) District by about sixteen hundred majority.

In Oneida County Gridley, Rep., for the Second Assembly District, has 1,229 majority. Ballou, Dem., for the Fourth Assembly District, has 225 majority. Flanagan, Dem., for the Third Assembly District, has 19 majority. Seward's majority in the county is estimated at 50.

The returns from all the towns in Oswego County, which are nearly accurate, give Seward 1,164 majority.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY FROM 17,000 TO 20,000—TILDEN AS A PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 3.—The estimate of 20,000 as the lowest majority for Hartranft in this State is likely to be nearly if not quite sustained by the official count, which, however, will not be reported till the last of the week. The best estimates by counties, from information this morning, made his majority about 17,000. Corrections received during the day increased that majority considerably, but they fell back again to 17,000—the figures at 9 o'clock to-night. A few counties are estimated by the committees here on very insufficient information, and all the majorities are only approximate. The official vote will make many changes, but is likelier than otherwise to increase the net majorities. The count in this city is not officially made. The majority here may be increased, therefore, to 18,000 by the corrected returns. It may be said to-night that the Governor has from 17,000 to 20,000 majority.

The estimates which before election the committee considered safe have been exceedingly well verified. The counties that return less than the estimates are Luzerne, Schuylkill, Berks, Huntingdon, Lycoming, and Centre, and those that show unexpected gains are Chester, Delaware, Bedford, Franklin, and Clarion. It is not possible, however, to make intelligent comparison or generalisations from the returns till they are more accurately and completely received. There is yet no estimate of the Temperance vote. In the western part of the State where inflation was expected by the Democrats to help them, it has not done so. Unless in Lycoming County the Democrats have not made important gains in the mining regions.

It must be remembered, that to make the votes of the two parties outside of this city even, it was necessary for the Republicans to gain about 17,000, and they have done this very nearly and possibly considerably more.

The feeling among Democrats is intense, and their brethren in New-York are severely talked about. Tilden is now hated even more bitterly in Pennsylvania than in the West, and this defeat has destroyed any prospect he may have ever had of a nomination for the Presidency. The Republicans are not inflated by the victory. They are likely, if the private talk of leading men means anything, to set about such a reorganization of the Treasury, for instance, as will leave no opportunity for even unfounded scandal. The party will not be left open to attack in its management of State finances. Gov. Hartranft will be greatly strengthened by the re-election, and both he and Rawle have no ambition but to serve the State honestly and well. In this purpose they will have better support than was ever given to any officers of this State.

MAJORITIES BY COUNTIES.

The following is a table of the majorities for Hartranft and Pershing as far as returns have been received up to 11 o'clock to-night:

Counties.	—Lieut. Gov.— 1874. Rep.	Dem.	—Governor.— 1875. Rep.	Dem.
Adams	..	445	..	500
Allegheny	..	2615	5000	..
Armstrong	335	..	400	..
Beaver	391	..	560	..
Bedford	..	435	..	150
Berks	..	5311	..	6,00
Blair	164	..	546	..
Bradford	1255	..	3000	..
Bucks	..	361	..	300
Butler	425	..	200	..
Cambria	..	1151	..	1000
Cameron	30	..	50	..
Carbon	..	360	..	382
Centre	..	965	..	1200
Chester	1598	..	2300	..
Clarion	..	1300	..	1005
Clearfield	..	1483	..	1250
Clinton	..	935	..	900
Columbia	..	1833	..	2113
Crawford	97	..	100	..
Cumberland	..	635	..	750
Dauphin	1198	..	1800	..
Delaware	1332	..	1980	..
Elk	..	663	..	550
Erie	475	..	2075	..
Fayette	..	603	..	650
Forest	39	..	75	..
Fulton	..	319	..	325
Franklin	..	274	300	..
Greene	..	1194	..	1000
Huntingdon	251	..	..	250
Indiana	1896	..	1900	..
Jefferson	..	115	..	100
Juniata	..	507	..	400
Lancaster	4367	..	5500	..
Lawrence	1150	..	1000	..
Lebanon	1138	..	1300	..
Lehigh	..	1826	..	2300
Luzerne	..	1631	..	1000
Lycoming	..	962	..	1100
McKean	..	3	..	..
Mercer	430	..	500	..
Mifflin	..	157	..	75
Monroe	..	1559	..	1900
Montgomery	..	473	72	..
Montour	..	580	..	350
Northampton	..	2970	..	2891
Northumberland	..	289	..	300
Perry	..	145	..	100
Philadelphia	12963	..	17332	..
Pike	..	801	..	750
Potter	586	..	1400	..
Schuylkill	..	1667	..	1950
Snyder	363	..	400	..
Somerset	1208	..	1400	..
Sullivan	..	407	..	400
Susquehanna	659	..	700	..
Tioga	1960	..	2100	..
Union	661	..	600	..
Venango	26	..	75	..
Warren	346	..	300	..
Washington	..	54	300	..
Wayne	..	197	..	..
Westmoreland	..	1883	..	1200
Wyoming	..	198	..	200
York	..	3038	..	2800
Total	35768	40447	52222	35431
Majorities		4679		16784

McKean and Wayne Counties are still to be heard from. They gave respectively 197 and 3 Democratic majority last year.

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

BOTH BRANCHES REPUBLICAN—MAJORITY ON JOINT BALLOT 17—REPUBLICAN GAIN OF 34.

The next Legislature of New-Jersey will be Republican in both branches, the Senate standing 12 Republicans to 9 Democrats, and the Assembly 37 Republicans to 23 Democrats—a Republican loss of 1 Senator, and a gain of 18 Assemblymen as compared with last year, and reversing the majority on joint ballot as follows:

	1875. Rep.	Dem.	1874. Rep.	Dem.
Senate	12	9	13	8
Assembly	37	23	19	41
Total	49	32	32	49
Republican majority on joint ballot, 1875				17
Democratic majority on joint ballot, 1874				17
Republican gain, 34.				

No State ticket was run and the contest was on legislators and county officers.

The following gentlemen will compose the next Legislature, the Republicans in roman and Democrats in italic:

THE SENATE.

County.	Name.	Term Expires:
Atlantic	*Enoch Maiden.*	1878
Bergen	*George Leydon.*	1878
Burlington	Barton F. Horn, Rep.	1877
Camden	William J. Sewell, Rep.*	1879
Cape May	Richard S. Leaming, Rep.	1877
Cumberland	A. Howard Willetta, Rep.	1877
Essex	William H. Kirk, Rep.	1878
Gloucester	Thomas B. Mathers, Rep.	1879
Hudson	*Leon Abbett.*	1878
Hunterdon	Frederick A. Potts, Rep.	1877
Mercer	*John F. Blackwell.*	1878
Middlesex	Levi D. Jarrard, Rep.	1877
Monmouth	*William H. Hendrickson.*	1879
Morris	John Hill, Rep.	1878
Ocean	John S. Schultz, Rep.	1878
Passaic	*John Hopper.*	1877
Salem	Charles S. Plummer, Rep.	1879
Somerset	*Charles S. Moore*, gain.	1879
Sussex	*Samuel T. Smith.*	1877
Union	William J. Magie, Rep.	1879
Warren	*William Shiverthorne.*	1879

Republicans, 12; Democrats, 9.

*Newly elected.

THE ASSEMBLY.

District.	ATLANTIC COUNTY.
1.	Leonard H. Ashley.
	BERGEN COUNTY.
1.	*John H. Winds.t.*
2.	*Barnes N. Ferdon.*
	BURLINGTON COUNTY.
1.	*George Sykes.*
2.	John R. Mason.
3.	Samuel Taylor.*
4.	John W. Cavileer, gain.
	CAMDEN COUNTY.
1.	Alden C. Scovel.*
2.	Oliver C. Lund.
3.	Richard S. Herring.*
	CAPE MAY COUNTY.
1.	William T. Stevens, gain.
	CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
1.	*Isaiah Richman*, gain.
2.	George W. Payne.*
	ESSEX COUNTY.
1.	Albert D. Traphagen.
2.	*David Dodd.**
3.	Francis K. Howell, gain.
4.	S. V. C. Van Rensselaer, r.
5.	James M. Paterson, gain.
6.	Charles H. Harrison.
7.	Elkanah Drake.
8.	M. S. Richards, gain.
9.	Philip W. Cross, gain.
	GLOUCESTER COUNTY.
1.	*Thomas B. Lodge.**
2.	Samuel Moore, gain.
	HUDSON COUNTY.
1.	William A. Lewis, gain.
2.	*Thomas J. Hannon.*
3.	John D. Carsmalen.*
4.	Henry Brautigam, gain.
5.	John J. Toffey.*
6.	Thomas C. Brown.
7.	*Rudolph Rabe.**
8.	Alexander Jacobus, gain.
	HUNTERDON COUNTY.
Dist.	
1.	*James Bird.**
2.	*William W. Swayze.**
	MERCER COUNTY.
1.	*Enoch H. Drake.*
2.	J. H. Brewer, gain.
3.	R. L. Hutchinson, gain.
	MIDDLESEX COUNTY.
1.	Isaiah Rolfe, gain.
2.	*Charles A. Campbell.*
3.	——— *Martin.*
	MONMOUTH COUNTY.
1.	*James L. Rue.*
2.	*Charles D. Hendrickson.**
3.	*William V. Conover.**
	MORRIS COUNTY.
1.	James C. Youngblood.*
2.	K. D. Halsey.*
3.	*E. M. Skellinger.**
	OCEAN COUNTY.
1.	*E. P. Emmon*, gain.
	PASSAIC COUNTY.
1.	John W. Griggs, gain.
2.	*John Sanderson.*
3.	Joseph L. Cunningham.
	SALEM COUNTY.
1.	*William Laurence.*
2.	Quinton Keasbey.
	SOMERSET COUNTY.
1.	*James J. Bergen.*
2.	Joseph H. Voorhees.
	SUSSEX COUNTY.
1.	*William Owen.**
	UNION COUNTY.
1.	*John Egan.*
2.	Moses P. Corey, gain.
3.	Benjamin S. Vail.
	WARREN COUNTY.
1.	William Carpenter, gain.
2.	*Elias J. Mackey.*

*Newly elected.

Republicans, 37; Democrats, 23.

The Republicans elect Sheriffs in Atlantic, Burlington, Camden, Cumberland, Essex, Mercer, Middlesex, Morris, Passaic, Salem, and Somerset; County Clerks in Atlantic and Camden, and Surrogate in Passaic.

The Democrats elect Sheriffs in Bergen, Cape May, Gloucester, Hudson, Hunterdon, Monmouth, Ocean, Sussex, Union, and Warren; Clerks in Bergen, Ocean, Somerset, and Warren, and Surrogates in Hudson and Ocean.

On the general county tickets the Republicans carry thirteen and the Democrats eight of the counties.

KANSAS.

A COMPLETE REPUBLICAN VICTORY IN ATCHISON COUNTY—THE VICTORY DIVIDED IN OTHER COUNTIES—NO GENERAL RETURNS.

ATCHISON, Kan., Nov. 3.—The election in this county yesterday resulted in a complete Republican victory. Every candidate on the Republican county ticket was elected by majorities ranging from 135 to 600. This is the first time in many years that the Republicans of this county elected their whole county ticket.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Nov. 3.—The vote of this county is not yet in, but it is known that the county offices will be divided between the Democrats and Republicans. Of the seven Representatives, the Democrats elect four; the Republicans two, and the Independents one.

In Doniphan County the Republicans elect three Representatives to the Legislature, and divide the county offices with the People's Party.

In Nemaha County two Republicans are elected to the Legislature, and the county offices are divided about equally with the candidates on the People's ticket.

Bourbon County elects a full Republican ticket excepting Judge and Treasurer, and returns three Republican members to the Legislature.

RIOT AT THE ELECTION—THE LEGISLATURE TWO-THIRDS REPUBLICAN.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 3.—The *Republican's* Kansas City special says a desperate fight took place at London, Sumner County, Kan., during the election yesterday, and that Sheriff Neil, in attempting to restore order and preserve the peace, shot and instantly killed a deperado named J. H. Turner and badly wounded two others. The returns from Kansas indicate that the Republicans have elected nearly two-thirds of the Legislature.

VIRGINIA.

ELECTION OFFICERS ARRESTED FOR MAKING FALSE RETURNS—THE COMPLEXION OF THE LEGISLATURE LITTLE CHANGED—BUT FEW INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES ELECTED.

RICHMOND, Nov. 3.—James McDougall, Register, and John Maxhausen, Judge at the First Precinct of Jefferson Ward, were arrested to-day on a charge of fraud in returning the vote of their precinct, whereby it is claimed that Knight, Independent candidate for Senator, was beaten by Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, the Conservative nominee. James S. Morrison was also arrested on a criminal charge for misleading voters. They were bailed out in $5,000 each until to-morrow. If fraud at this precinct is established and the vote thrown out, Johnson will lose his election.

Full county returns are still slight, but enough have been received to show that the complexion of the Legislature will not be materially changed. Independent candidates were voted for in a number of counties, but only in a few instances with successful results. Caroline County elects Swan, Con., and S. J. White, Ind., for the House. Culpepper County elects Nalle, Ind., over Strother, Con. Henrico County elects Talley, Rep., over Bryan, Con.; Holenger, Con., in the same county, has only 1 majority. In Augusta County Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, who ran against his wishes, is probably elected, but the official count is needed to decide. It is said he will not serve if elected. The foregoing changes, so far as the political status of candidates goes, are all that are reported yet.

MARYLAND.

THE STATE DEMOCRATIC BY 300 MAJORITY —THE LEGISLATURE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 3.—Returns from the counties to-night are still incomplete, but sufficiently full to decide the result on the State ticket and the complexion of the Legislature. Of the twenty-three counties in the State, Mr. Carroll has carried ten, viz., Anne Arundel, Garrett, Harford, Howard, Kent, Montgomery, Prince George's, Queen Anne's, Wycomico, and Worcester, by a reported aggregate majority of 3,700; and Mr. Harris ten, viz., Alleghany, Baltimore, Caroline, Carroll, Cecil, Charles, Dorchester, Frederick, Talbot, and Washington, by reported and estimated majorities aggregating 3,400, leaving the three counties of Calvert, Somerset, and St. Mary's to be heard from. These cannot affect the general result, but will decide it outside the City of Baltimore. St. Mary's will probably go for Carroll, and Calvert and Somerset for Harris. The majorities will be very small either way. The majority for Harris is based on an estimate of 600 in Alleghany and 1,200 in Baltimore County. The latter county has heretofore given from 1,000 to 1,500 Democratic majority, but has been completely revolutionized. At their recent primaries for the nomination of county officers, the Democrats adopted the Crawford County (Penn.) system of nominating, dispensing with a county convention. In several counties, carried by Mr. Harris by small majorities, the Democratic legislative and county ticket is elected. The Senate consists of twenty-six members, of whom ten Democrats and two Republicans hold over, and of the fourteen to be returned the Democrats have elected nine and the Republicans three, viz: re-electing Dr. Lewis H. Steiner in Frederick, and gaining one in Baltimore and Washington Counties each, leaving Somerset and Calvert to be heard from. Of the 84 members of the House the Democrats have elected 56, the Republicans 23, the remaining 5 being from Somerset and Calvert, not heard from.

WISCONSIN.

LUDINGTON, REPUBLICAN, ELECTED GOVERNOR BY 4,000 MAJORITY—THE REST OF THE TICKET CARRIED, EXCEPT THE TREASURER.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 3.—The returns received up to midnight show that Ludington, Rep., for Governor, is elected by about 4,000 majority.

The balance of the Republican ticket is probably elected, although there is some doubt about Baetz for Treasurer.

MASSACHUSETTS.

RICE'S MAJORITY OVER GASTON 4,931 IN 332 TOWNS, WITH NINE TO HEAR FROM.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 3.—Three hundred and thirty-two cities and towns, nine to hear from, give Rice, 82,900; Gaston, 77,969; Baker, 8,941; Adams, 1,774.

A REPUBLICAN MAJORITY OF 115 IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 3.—The Republicans have elected 172 Representatives; Democrats fifty-seven, and nine to hear from.

MISSISSIPPI.

A COMPLETE DEMOCRATIC VICTORY—THE HOUSE AND SENATE DEMOCRATIC AND A DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION ELECTED.

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 3.—The Democrats have swept the State, electing their entire ticket in nearly every county. They have about thirty majority in the House and six or eight in the Senate. They elect the entire Congressional delegation, with the exception possibly of the Sixth District, and the returns indicate that they have carried even that. No disturbance has been reported anywhere.

THE NEWBURG DISTRICT.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Nov. 3.—Mr. J. O. Dykman the independent candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court in the Second District, telegraphs to the *Journal*, of this city, that his majority over Judge A. B. Tappan, the present incumbent, is 10,000.

REJOICING OVER THE VICTORY.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 3.—The State Militia, under Gen. Campbell, fired 100 guns to-day, by order of Gov. Kellogg, in honor of the Republican victories.

NOTES FROM ENGLAND.

FINANCIAL AND SOCIAL TOPICS.

THE TROUBLES OF TURKEY—ENGLISH BONDHOLDERS AND THEIR POSITION—DISASTROUS FLOODS—THE QUEEN AND HER GILLIE—A BALAKLAVA BANQUET—THE METROPOLITAN THEATRES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 23, 1875.

The Turkish bondholders are still making a fine noise about their wrongs, and seem to fancy that all the world ought to be up in arms on their behalf. But I do not think the world, as far as I am acquainted with it, is at all disposed to share this view. The British Government will, of course, see that its subjects have a fair opportunity of making their protests and reclamations to the Porte, but this is all. People who lend money at usurious interest to a foreign power have a perfect right to do so, but then they must bear the consequences themselves if the speculation turns out a bad one. Turkey takes her stand on the assertion that she cannot pay what she owes in full, and there is no way in which compulsions could be applied to her which would not defeat its own end. There have been two meetings of bondholders this week, and it has been very amusing to witness their efforts to say the strongest things in mildest language, after the fashion of *Bottom* roaring like a sucking dove. One speaker suggested that the repudiation of Turkey was only an inadvertence, and that when the Sultan understood the mistake which had been made, he would at once set it right. Another pleaded for the families of the deluded bondholders, as if the latter had not had advantage of high interest for several years to comfort

THE VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN.

The following is the vote for Assemblymen arranged according to districts :

FIRST DISTRICT.	ELEVENTH DISTRICT.
Muller.....3570	Peabody.....3433
Madigan.....1405	Pell.....1666
	Jacobs.....460
Muller's majority..2165	
SECOND DISTRICT.	Peabody's plurality.1767
Murphy.....2425	TWELFTH DISTRICT.
Kirk.....1320	Watts.....2305
	Neuberger.....2111
Murphy's majority.1105	Monk.....786
THIRD DISTRICT.	
Slavin.....2146	Watts' plurality....194
Graves.....1736	THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.
	Strahan.....3023
Slavin's majority... 410	Daly.....1969
FOURTH DISTRICT.	Gallagher.....307
Galvin.....3291	
Sullivan.....1990	Strahan's plurality.1054
Thompson.....594	FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.
Slavin.....3531	Darty.....3213
	Foley.....1757
Galvin's plurality..1301	
FIFTH DISTRICT.	Carty's majority.... 456
Betts.....2263	FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.
Cavanaugh.....2209	Killian.....2746
Paige.....665	Tiejen.....2167
Bishop.....51	Costigan.....1494
Betts' plurality.... 54	Killian's plurality.. 579
SIXTH DISTRICT.	SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.
Patten.....2158	Whitson.....3580
Healy.....1401	Churchill.....2778
Lahr.....696	
	Whitson's majority. 802
Patten's plurality.. 757	SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.
SEVENTH DISTRICT.	Graaf.....3438
Hayes.....2734	Kennedy.....2654
Bartlett.....1324	Plunkett.....2667
Gibbons.....925	
	Graaf's plurality... 771
Hayes' plurality...1410	EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.
EIGHTH DISTRICT.	O'Hare.....2495
Gugel.....3108	Biglin.....2391
Gausman.....2523	Murphy.....1157
Gugel's plurality... 585	O'Hare's plurality.. 104
NINTH DISTRICT.	NINETEENTH DISTRICT.
Campbell.....3401	King.....1893
Vosburgh.....2821	Feehan.....1853
Monheimer.....493	
	King's majority.... 40
Campbell's plurality.580	TWENTIETH DISTRICT.
TENTH DISTRICT.	Engiehart.....4320
Hoffman.....2590	Stewart.....4240
Gut.....2020	Phillips.....29
Hoffman's majority. 570	English's plurality 80
	TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.
	Fallon.....3879
	Cowing.....3464
	Fallon's majority... 415

THE VOTE FOR CIVIL JUSTICES.

The following is the vote for Civil Justices as far as received :

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Assembly District.	Gedney.	Kane.	Hardy.
7	368	170	44
9	199	43	220
11	1231	840	650
13	2237	2155	25
15	1873	2045	1115
Total	6501	5253	2054

Gedney's majority over Kane 1248.

CANDIDATES ELECTED.

The following is a revised list of the successful candidates :

Judge Superior Court	Charles F. Sanford.
Judge Common Pleas	George M. Van Hoesen.
Surrogate	S. D. Van Schaick.
District Attorney	Benjamin K. Phelps.
Recorder	John K. Hackett.
Judge General Sessions	Henry A. Gildersleeve.
Justices Marine Court	Charles Goepp. James B. Sheridan.
Coroner	Moritz Ellinger.

SENATORS.

Fourth District	John Morrissey, Dem.
Fifth District	James W. Booth, Rep.
Sixth District	Casper Baaden, Rep.
Seventh District	James W. Gerard, Dem.
Eighth District	Francis M. Bixby, Dem.

Assembly District.	Wheeler.	Bixby.	Assembly District.	Wheeler.	Bixby.
17	2361	6478	23	4338	5142
19	2130	2115	21	4568	5184
Total				13397	18919
Bixby's majority					5522

ALDERMEN.

At large	O. P. C. Billings, Rep. Jacob Hess, Rep. Samuel A. Lewis, Dem. Magnus Gross, Dem. John Reilly, Dem. William L. Cole, Dem.
Fourth District	Patrick Lysaght, Dem. Thomas Sheils, Dem. John Robinson, Rep.
Fifth District	John J. Morris, Rep. William Wade, Rep. Jas. J. Gumbleton, Dem.
Sixth District	Joseph C. Pinckney, Rep. John W. Guntzer, Dem. Patrick Keenan, Dem.
Seventh District	Henry E. Howland, Rep. Peter Seery, Dem. William Sauer, Dem.
Eighth District	Michael Tuomey, Dem. Wm. H. McCarthy, Dem. Henry D. Purroy, Dem. Stephen Simonson, Rep.

CIVIL JUSTICES.

District.	District.
1—J. Callahan, Anti-Tam.	6—W. H. Kelly, Anti-Tam.
2—D. Burns, Anti-Tam.	7—W. S. Pinckney, Rep.
3—G. W. Parker, Rep.	8—F. G. Gedney, Rep.
4—J. A. Dinker, Anti-T.	9—H. P. McGowan, Tam.
5—T. J. Campbell, Tam.	

A SUSPICIOUS ELECTION.

THE CONTEST BETWEEN JAMES T. KING AND ANTHONY FEEHAN—THE FORMER'S VICTORY SAID TO BE UNFAIR.

Mr. Anthony Feehan, who was the Anti-Tammany and Republican candidate for Assemblyman in the Nineteenth District, was defeated, the returns of the election giving a small majority for his Tammany opponent, James T. King. His friends, however, are greatly dissatisfied with the result, because they believe that King has been unfairly elected. "Andy" Smith, one of Kelly's managers in Manhattanville, it is asserted, left his own election district and stood at the polls in the Fifth the greater part of the day, working for King. He had a list of the voters in this election district, and those who did not vote the Tammany ballots, which could be easily distinguished from the Republican and Anti-Tammany, were marked by him. There are a large number of laborers on the public works residing in Manhattanville, and most of them are friends of Feehan. They were told by persons electioneering for Tammany Hall that they would lose their employment if they voted against the "regular ticket," and were intimidated, and in many instances voted against the men of their choice. Mr. Feehan resides in the Fifth Election District and is very popular there. On the morning of the election bets were freely offered that Feehan would have a majority of at least one hundred over King, and this would have elected him. Smith's interference in the manner described reduced his majority to about thirty-six. In several other election districts agents of Tammany Hall were stationed to threaten the working men with loss of employment if they voted for the candidates opposed to Tammany Hall, and a larger vote was cast for King in consequence than could have otherwise been secured. Frauds are suspected by Mr. Feehan's friends in several other election districts. In the First there were four ballots more for Assemblyman found than the number of votes checked off by the Inspectors of Election. It is required in such cases that the inspectors shall draw out four ballots at random from the whole number. It is charged by an Anti-Tammany watcher that in this instance four of Mr. Feehan's ballots were selected to be thrown out. In the Sixth Election District a policeman who was on guard at the polling place, it is asserted, left his post for several minutes, and during that time something occurred which is regarded as very suspicious, and the "stuffing" of some of the ballot-boxes is suspected. In the Eighth Election District two voters who had registered there and who had removed from the district a few days before the election, but who, believing that they had a right to vote, presented themselves at the polls. One, who was a friend of King, was allowed to vote, but the other, who was known to be a friend of Feehan, was denied the privilege. Mr. Feehan's supporters in the canvass are urging him to contest the election on account of these alleged frauds and irregularities, and they believe that he will prevent King from taking his seat in the Legislature.

HONORS TO CANDIDATES.

Hon. John Morrissey, newly-elected State Senator, kept open house yesterday at his residence, No. 12 West Twenty-fourth street, and received hundreds of friends who called to congratulate him on his victory. In the evening a party from the Seventh and Thirteenth Wards, among whom were Alderman Krauss, County Clerk Walsh, Messrs. Charles Walsh, B. Brassel, and M. Roden, tendered him a surprise party and serenade.

The German-American citizens of the Sixth Senatorial District celebrated the victory last night at No. 66 Essex street, by a grand jollification meeting. The meeting was prefaced by a street procession which took its course to the residences of Fred. Gugel, Assemblyman elect from the Eighth District; Caspar A. Baaden, Senator elect from the Sixth District, and John A. Dinkle, Civil Justice elect from the Fourth District. These gentlemen were serenaded at their homes and then escorted to the hall, where they were introduced to their fellow-citizens by Mr. John Mott, Chairman of the meeting.

Senator-elect Francis M. Bixby, of the Eighth District, will receive his political friends next Saturday evening at his residence No. 501 Fifth avenue.

THE BROOKLYN ELECTION.

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES FOR MAYOR, SHERIFF, A JUDGE OF GENERAL SESSIONS CHOSEN—A REPUBLICAN MAJORITY IN THE BOARDS OF ALDERMEN AND SUPERVISORS.

The returns from the Brooklyn wards and the county towns of Kings County show a surprising victory for the Republican Party, and point to an overthrow of the McLaughlin Democratic Ring as complete as that of Kelly in this City. The Republican candidates for Mayor, Sheriff, and one of the Justices of Sessions are elected. A majority of the Aldermen and Supervisors are also Republican. The Democratic majority on the State ticket has been cut down to about 8,000, and promises to be reduced still more on the certified returns. Three Republican, one independent, and five Democratic Assemblymen are elected. A Democratic Senator is chosen in the Second District, and a Republican from the Third District. For Justice of the Supreme Court, Dyckman, the Republican nominee, has about 5,000 majority in the county. Bernard Bogan and Thomas P. Norris, the Democratic candidates for Commissioners of Charities, are elected. The Democrats also elect one of the Justices of the Sessions, the other one being Republican. Riley, Elliott, and Guck, the three Democratic candidates for Justices of the Peace, are also elected. Tables showing the vote on the State ticket, and giving the more important votes, and lists of Aldermen and Supervisors elected, are subjoined :

STATE AND COUNTY.

Ward.	Bigelow.	Seward.	Kenyon.	Daggett.
1	1131	1372	844	1624
2	1268	297	1234	528
3	1021	1327	826	1528
4	1034	1004	873	1174
5	2215	669	2157	712
6	2698	1275	2667	1474
7	1930	2024	1565	2309
8	1531	820	1373	967
9	1527	512	1449	597
10	2384	1113	2167	1312
11	1516	1598	1328	1702
12	2810	427	2745	487
13	1956	1671	852	2068
14	2765	837	2391	1036
15	1185	1704	1044	1825
16	2025	2025	1663	2146
17	1668	1495	1567	1707
18	1080	1089	1010	1150
19	1791	1058	791	1958
20	1242	2129	963	2366
21	1455	1509	1271	1700
22	1193	1522	1013	1683
23	577	908	413	1154
24	523	440	489	469
25	772	1053	685	1136
New-Lots	764	468	693	540
New-Utrecht	363	172	353	175
Flatbush	516	219	471	262
Flatlands	117	165	98	180
Gravesend	177	115	136	155
Total	39,891	31,823	33,331	35,944
Bigelow's majority				6,063
Daggett's majority				613

SENATE.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Richardson, Rep.	12846	Kennaday, Dem.	14708
Kennaday's majority			1862

THIRD DISTRICT.

Cavanagh, Rep.	21053	Jacobs, Dem.	21048
Cavanagh's majority			5

ASSEMBLYMEN.

FIRST DISTRICT.		SIXTH DISTRICT.	
Bradley, Dem.	4,319	Maerz, Ind.	3,090
SECOND DISTRICT.		Worth, Dem.	3,014
Ogden, Rep.	3,637		
Valentine, Dem.	2,955	Maerz's majority.	76
		SEVENTH DISTRICT.	
Ogden's majority.	682	Thomas, Rep.	2,734
THIRD DISTRICT.		Lyon, Dem.	3,746
Childs, Rep.	2,003		
Coffee, Dem.	4,056	Lyon's majority.	1,012
		EIGHTH DISTRICT.	
Coffee's majority.	2,053	Suydam, Rep.	4,620
FOURTH DISTRICT.		Silverman, Dem.	3,693
Bergen, Rep.	4,695		
Talmage, Dem.	5,932	Suydam's majority.	927
		NINTH DISTRICT.	
Talmage's majority.	1,237	Cropsey, Rep.	5,417
FIFTH DISTRICT.		McGroarty, Dem.	5,423
Higgins, Rep.	4,051		
Ridgway, Dem.	3,215	McGroarty's majority.	6
Higgins' majority.	836		

THE MAYORALTY.

Wards.	Schroeder.	Rowe.	Wards.	Schroeder.	Rowe.
1	1591	911	14	1139	2488
2	344	1923	15	1837	1054
3	1515	832	16	2471	1461
4	1094	935	17	1782	1495
5	703	2192	18	1300	893
6	1542	2646	19	1836	891
7	2190	1725	20	2304	1067
8	1057	1362	21	1730	1248
9	562	1486	22	1646	1065
10	1216	2185	23	1075	493
11	1696	1421	24	487	470
12	645	2619	25	1153	681
13	2011	940			
Total				35026	33735
Schroeder's majority					1291

The following is a list of the Aldermen and Supervisors elected in Brooklyn:

Wards.	Aldermen.	Supervisors.
1.	C. L. Burnett, Rep.	R. C. Ward, Rep.
2.	G. H. Sterling, Dem.	Patrick Breslin, Dem.
3.	C. J. Shepard, Rep.	D. S. Quimby, Jr., Rep.
4.	Robert Black, Dem.	G. C. Sexton, Dem.
5.	Henry Corr, Dem.	Andrew Contes, Dem.
6.	James Kane, Dem.	J. B. Byrne, Dem.
7.	A. S. Rowley, Rep.	E. S. Fry, Rep.
8.	S. S. Argott, Rep.	John Pickett, Rep.
9.	W. H. Murtha, Dem.	Henry Hawkes, Dem.
10.	Simon Gunder, Dem.	J. T. Moran, Dem.
11.	S. M. Griswold, Rep.	Christian Hohn, Rep.
12.	James Donovan, Dem.	John Curran, Dem.
13.	William H. Kay, Rep.	Deman Salmon, Rep.
14.	Mark Reardon, Dem.	Patrick Tierney, Dem.
15.	J. T. Parker, Rep.	John Snyder, Rep.
16.	David Acker, Rep.	Victor Kger, Rep.
17.	Herman Cotrell, Rep.	Stephen Clark, Rep.
18.	G. W. Williams, Rep.	G. D. Brown, Dem.
19.	S. W. Guthrie, Dem.	A. G. McDonald, Rep.
20.	John French, Rep.	G. W. Harmon, Rep.
21.	F. Siegrist, Rep.	John M. Phelps, Rep.
22.	W. A. Fritz, Rep.	S. C. Yeaton, Rep.
23.	F. E. Fisher, Rep.	Krnst Nathan, Rep.
24.	G. Jennison, Dem.	George Steers, Dem.
25.	Robert Hill, Rep.	Peter Van Cott, Rep.

James Howell, Jr., the Democratic nominee for Supervisor at large, was elected. The Aldermen for the even wards hold office for two years, the others continuing in office for only one year. In regard to the Supervisors the rule is reversed, the Supervisors from the odd wards holding office for two years, while those from the even wards will hold office for only one year. The newly-elected Board of Supervisors will re-district the County Assembly Districts. The board as elected consists of fifteen Republicans and ten Democrats. Five county towns are yet to be heard from. Two Republican Supervisors, it is expected, will be returned from them. This will give the board seventeen Republicans to thirteen Democrats. In the Board of Aldermen the Republicans also have fifteen members and the Democrats ten. In this way it will be seen that the Republicans will have a majority of both boards and will be able to counteract the schemes of the opponents of honest and economical government.

OYSTERS AND BERRIES FOR A PAUPER.

From the Des Moines (Iowa) Register, Oct. 28.

The following is a partial list of the items in a bill charged against Polk County, at the October session of the board, as goods furnished to a Lee Township pauper. It is authentic and from the records. It will be seen that our paupers are more in danger of gout than starvation :

1875.

Aug.	4. Cakes	25
Aug.	5. Lemons and oysters	50
Aug.	6. Sugar and lemons	50
Aug.	6. Oysters	25
Aug.	7. Oysters and cakes	50
Aug.	8. Oysters and lemons	50
Aug.	9. Crackers	25
Aug.	12. Oysters	25
Aug.	16. Tomatoes	25
Aug.	18. Blackberries	20
Aug.	19. Blackberries	20
Aug.	20. Blackberries	45
Aug.	20. Cheese	10
Aug.	21. Sugar and blackberries	90
Aug.	23. Cheese and blackberries	55
Aug.	24. Crackers and blackberries	65
Aug.	24. Tomatoes and peaches	40
Aug.	25. Ginger-cakes, tomatoes, and plums	60
Aug.	26. Blackberries and tomatoes, cakes, blackberries	85
Aug.	27. Tomatoes and blackberries, eggs and cakes and tomatoes	90
Aug.	28. Tomatoes and blackberries	55
Aug.	30. Cakes and blackberries	50
Total		$10 10

Some starchy counties will be stating, judging by the above, that we don't feed our paupers oysters enough. But they must look again at the list, and see that this was for August, not a bivalve month. We would also beg all critics to remember that, in cooler months, this fellow would have eaten more than ninety cents worth of "sugar and blackberries" in one day. As it got along toward September and cooler weather, it will be noticed, he bruked up a little and dispensed of "ninety cents worth of tomatoes, blackberries, eggs, cakes, and tomatoes" in one single day. This was doing well enough for oysters or dessert; that is if he ate enough solids and substantials, as he was in the religious habit of doing. Of course in October weather he would have done still better.

FROM VARIOUS QUARTERS.

A HURRICANE.

A TERRIBLE STORM IN THE WEST INDIES—SHIPWRECKS, LANDSLIPS, AND LOSS OF LIFE.

Writing from St. Vincent on Sept. 23, an occasional correspondent of the London *Times* says : "This island was swept on the 9th by a hurricane, which caused considerable loss of life and did vast injury to property. St. Vincent has often experienced more violent storms, but this gale was remarkable from its having been accompanied by a deluge of rain unprecedented even in West Indian annals. In twelve hours the almost incredible quantity of nearly nineteen inches of rain fell. For some weeks previously the weather had been intensely hot and oppressive. The long-continued and stifling heat caused a good deal of alarm to be felt throughout the island. Weather-wise West Indians predicted that the unusual sultriness was the sure forerunner of either a hurricane or an earthquake. The feeling was aggravated by report that the famous volcanic mountain, the Souffrière, which is situated at the northern extremity of the island, had shown some symptoms of uneasiness. At times a strong smell of sulphur was felt for a long distance around the mountains, and was perceived by ships passing the island at a distance of many miles. It was recalled that a similar period of unusually great and sultry heat had preceded the memorable eruption of the Souffrière in 1812, which caused widespread havoc, covering the entire island with a thick couch of ashes, burying crops and spreading ruin, from which many estates never recovered. So great was the violence of the explosion that the island of Barbados, which lies eighty miles to the windward, was covered with a layer of ashes several inches deep. So heavy, indeed, was the fall that several hours of the day were turned into total darkness. There is usually a strong breeze from east-north-east blowing from Barbados, and all this immense mass of ashes must have been thrown into the air to a height above the range of the trade wind. It is said that during this eruption the voice of the Souffrière could be heard for nearly fifty-nine leagues around. At Barbados the forts were all manned, as it was thought there must be some great engagement between hostile fleets; but so terrible became the noise that they soon were convinced that it was no earthly artillery they listened. When the news reached St. Vincent of the earthquake which destroyed Cucuta, it was also remembered that the eruption of 1812 had been immediately preceded by a tremendous earthquake, which in one minute, under a cloudless sky and a scorching sun, had sufficed to destroy the City of Caraccas and bury amid its ruins nearly ten thousand people.

"At midday on the 8th the thermometer stood at 97° in the shade. Giving the marking of the mercury, however, conveys no adequate idea of the stifling closeness of the weather. Residents in the island for forty years declared that they had never before experienced heat so trying and prolonged. The great heat continued during the day, and at sunset there was a very angry sky, especially to the south-west. Shortly after sunset the whole sky became very luminous, and this appearance lasted for a couple of hours. It was succeeded by intensely vivid and beautiful sheet lightning, which at times appeared to rush in a torrent of flame from the clouds and showed the whole heaven to be of a strange unearthly blue color; the sound of distant thunder could also be heard. At about 11 o'clock P. M. a smart gale from the south-west set in, driving before it dense masses of inky-black clouds. The darkness became so great that it could almost be felt, and at midnight a terrible thunder-storm burst over the island, accompanied by a tremendous down-pour of rain. Sleep was impossible, the noise of the thunder was so appalling, and nearly all the inhabitants of St. Vincent passed the night watching the progress of the hurricane. The rain seemed to come down in one unbroken sheet of water, but the darkness was so great that, except during the fitful glare of the lightning, it was impossible to see a yard. The noise of the rivers, however, showed with an hour that streams which the parching heat had left shrunken and almost dried up had become roaring torrents. A little before 6 o'clock there was sufficient light to see the state of affairs. The streets of the town of Kingstown, the capital of the island, were all flooded, in parts to the depth of over three or three feet. The market-place and other open spaces had become lakes, and all low lying ground was covered with water. The mountain streams, which before midnight might have been crossed dryshod, were now pouring done vast volumes of muddy water, having in some instances risen over twelve feet within the six hours. The south-westerly wind had increased, and at daybreak it was blowing a whole gale of wind, with a tremendous sea on. Before 6 o'clock, of the ten vessels anchored in Kingstown Bay seven had been driven ashore by the violence of the sea, and a large portion of the landing-stage was washed away. The rain still continued to come down in torrents, but from daybreak its violence sensibly abated. Heavy landslips were seen on all the hills around Kingstown, doing great damage to the crops, as acres of cultivated land were carried away at a time. In Kingstown, a number of houses were washed away, and two bridges torn down by the force of the water. The greater portion of the Roman Catholic graveyard was carried away, and a number of recently-interred bodies washed down to the sea. The rain fell steadily until midday, when it ceased for a time.

"Much anxiety was felt as to the condition of the out districts, but for a time all communication with them was cut off. The rivers had risen to such a height that it was impossible to ford them, and all the bridges had been swept away. A West Indian flood subsides almost as rapidly as it rises, and within a couple of hours the streams had fallen so much that they became passable. At Calliaqua, on the windward coast, two vessels were driven ashore by the storm. The damage done throughout the island to the crops and estate works has been very great. In many places the ground presents an appearance as if waterspouts had fallen, the earth being rent into chasms ten and even twenty feet deep, and in some instances over 100 feet in length. Large landslips occurred all over the island, and did great injury. On one plantation nearly fifteen acres of canes were thus destroyed. The roads throughout the island have been almost everywhere rendered impassable. Many arrowroot mills have been destroyed, which has caused a good deal of distress, as they were generally owned by negro cultivators who are without any means to rebuild them. In the beautiful Mariaqua Valley, one of the finest pieces of scenery in the West Indies, the populous villages of Mesopotamia and Hopewell were so severely injured by the floods that the inhabitants, numbering several hundreds, have resolved to migrate to another locality, abandoning their former habitations. In these villages over thirty houses were swept away in an hour. In one of these houses a woman named Samuels, whose husband had very recently died, lived with her three children. All four of them were drowned. By a curious coincidence the river—which rushed in a torrent through the village grave-yard, and uprooted a number of bodies—carried the coffin of the man Samuels almost to the very spot where his wife and children had been swept away by the flood. In the vale of Buccament, on the Leeward Coast, several persons lost their lives during the flood. It is as yet unknown how many lives were lost altogether; owing to the difficulty of communication reliable statistics cannot yet be obtained.

From the intelligence as yet received, this hurricane appears to have extended over a very large portion of the West Indies, and to have been severely felt at Barbados, Martinique, Dominica, and St Lucia. At Martinique a trading vessel called the Codfish, belonging to St. Vincent, went down at the moorings, and all her crew, numbering twenty hands, were lost. At Barbados the rainfall appears to have averaged about thirteen inches during the storm, but in some localities the rain gauges marked fifteen inches of rainfall.

Since the hurricane of the 9th the weather has been very disturbed and stormy. On the 17th three earthquake shocks were felt in St. Vincent. The last of these, which occurred about 9 o'clock in the evening, was rather severe, and shook the houses a good deal. It is feared that what has occurred is but the precursor of a severe hurricane or of a more serious earthquake. This feeling is owing to the remarkable skies we have since had. On the morning of the 19th, about an hour before sunrise, the whole sky became of a deep red, fiery hue. Many were aroused from their sleep, and it was at first thought that the glare was caused by the reflection of some great conflagration."

THE SMALL-POX IN SYRACUSE.

The City of Syracuse seems to be freeing itself of the epidemic of small-pox which has prevailed there for some weeks. The *Journal* of Monday says : "Our small-pox reports to-day are of the most cheering character. The benefit of thorough vaccination and revaccination to which citizens are being subjected, and the strict guarding of every case and all infected places, are now being shown. To-day we can report the discharge of forty-three guards. There are now only fifty-two cases in fifty-two houses outside the the city hospital. This is a reduction of some twenty or more cases in the city since last Tuesday. Such a result as this is most cheering, but it has only been accomplished by the persistent work of the authorities and physicians, aided by all good citizens whenever opportunity occurred. Let the work of vaccination go on; it should be made thorough now, that Syracuse may have immunity from another small-pox scare for a quarter of a century at least. Saturday noon one new case was reported at No. 87 Butternut street."

DEATH OF A NOTED SEA CAPTAIN.

Capt. Thomas G. Young, of Augusta, Me., was seized with an apoplectic fit Sunday evening and died the next morning. He was a veteran whaleman, and sailed out of New-Bedford for forty years. A correspondent of the Boston *Journal* says : "Near the close of the war he achieved reputation for patriotism and personal bravery in retusing to surrender his whaling vessel, the bark Favorite, to the rebel pirate Shenandoah, in the Arctic Ocean. Upon the approach of one of the Shenandoah's boats, he hailed out an old bomb gun which he kept for signals, armed his men with muskets, and warned the officer that he would fire into his boat if he did not draw off. The Shenandoah then steamed alongside, the Commander ordered Capt. Young to haul down his flag, and the following conversation ensued :

'Haul it down yourself if you think it will be good for your constitution.'

'If you don't haul it down we'll blow you out of the water,' said the officer.

'Blow away, my buck, but may I be eternally blasted if I haul down that flag for any cussed Confederate pirate that ever floated.'

The Commander of the Shenandoah admired the old fellow's bravery so much that he did not fire a shot at the craft, but brought him and his crew off through an armed boat's crew."

A LITTLE GIRL'S LETTER.

WHAT SHE SEES IN EGYPT AND EXPERIENCED ON HER JOURNEY THITHER.

The Jacksonville (Ala.) *Republican* prints the following quaint letter, written from Cairo, Egypt, by the little daughter of Col. S. H. Lockett, formerly of that place, who has recently entered the service of the Khédive :

"We reached here on the 11th of August and went to a very large hotel call the Grand New Hotel. It was very large, and one of the finest hotels I ever saw. It belongs to the Khédive. Opposite the hotel is a very large and beautiful garden. It also belongs to the Khédive. Well, in fact the Khédive owns everything here that is pretty. Our trip was quite pleasant. One of the prettiest parts was from Paris to Geneva. We had the Alps on both sides of us nearly all the way, and you can imagine how splendid that was. That was the hardest thing to realize. I had often seen pictures of the Alps, but never thought that I would be near enough to climb them. Geneva was a funny looking old place. Our trip from Geneva to Alexandria was quite pleasant. We staid at Naples one night, and halt the next day, but all our party did not go ashore. Papa did, however, and brought us some ice that came from the top of Mount Vesuvius. I was dreadfully sick coming across both the ocean and the sea. We staid in Alexandria only one day and one night. It was very cool there in the evening—a great deal more so than I expected to find it. I do not find it very warm here at Cairo in the house, but it is dreadfully warm out doors. I do not dare to go out until the sun is down. It gets very cool late in the evening. We only staid at the hotel six days, then Papa found us a house for which he pays $400, or £80 a year. Papa is higher than any American officer here, except Gen. Stone. He has gotten his uniform. The coat is white, and the pants a dark navy blue. Officers have to wear a cap called 'taboosh.' They are not allowed to go out on the streets without their swords. Mamma does not like Egypt very much. She is considerably homesick, I think. I am homesick myself. I sigh all day long and wish I was back in America. The dirty Arabs run me distracted. I can't bear them. I hate the very name of Arab. Edith is trying to learn to speak Arabic and French. I studied French all of last year, but I can't speak one word of it now. I get so frightened that I forget what I was going to say. I am very much in hopes that by the end of this year I will know how to speak it right well. I am going to study at home this year with Edith and Henry, real hard, so I will not be homesick. It is too lonely for any use. Papa goes away early in the morning and does not come home until in the evening. The only thing we have to laugh at is the donkeys. It looks perfectly ridiculous to see great big men riding on them with their feet dragging the ground. The Arabs have donkeys to ride instead of street-cars, and you see them running behind them to get their money and their donkey when they stop. Every now and then they have to push them to make them go faster. Yesterday evening Mrs. Stone wrote a note asking mamma to let one of her little girls go out on the desert with her children riding. I went, and enjoyed myself very much. I saw two of the Khédive's palaces. They were not pretty, but Miss Hettie Stone said they were magnificent inside. It is about breakfast-time in Jacksonville now while I write, and it is evening here. We have eaten our lunch, and are ready to eat dinner when papa comes. He is just as happy as can be, and we are so glad. He is in very good health, and so are all of us. This climate seems to agree with all of us."

A BEAR IN KALAMAZOO.

SOME VERY EXCITED HUNTERS IN PURSUIT OF UNUSUAL GAME WITHIN THE CORPORATE LIMITS OF THE CITY.

From the Kalamazoo (Mich.) Telegraph.

Yesterday morning about 9 o'clock Mr. Thomas Richardson, while at his farm on the Old North Flank Road, about two miles out, saw a young black bear roaming around. Probably because his own experience with bears had not been particularly blessed, Mr. Richardson declined to close in with brum, but he communicated the news to William Glover, a mighty hunter. Bill started out to capture the fellow, but was not fortunate in securing him for some time afterward, though he traveled far and looked exceedingly sharp.

The bear was next seen in the south-east corner of Mountain Home Cemetery. This was at 11 o clock. He jumped the cemetery fence, crossed the road, and entered the front gate of Mr. Lowell Howard's yard, but becoming frightened, he turned, crossed the road, and again jumped the cemetery fence into the inclosure, and passed over the hill out of sight. He probably remained in and about the cemetery for more than an hour. The next seen of him was about 1 o'clock. Mr. James Boriand, sexton of the cemetery, was surprised to see a bear quietly walking down the first gravel road leading from the hill to the house, and but a little way from the house. The interloper stopped on seeing Borland, looked at him for a moment, and then turned, slowly retracing his footsteps, and disappeared over the hill. Borland, whether from surprise or some other motive or motives, did not pursue the animal. By this time Messrs. Seward Hawkins, E. L. Walton, and Thomas Oliver, who had somehow got wind of the presence of the wild beast, started in pursuit.

Now it seems that brum was, meantime, engaged in making a detour toward Taylor's hill, and had proceeded to a quiet place just west of the cemetery in Balch's grounds and sat down there. He was not, however, allowed to contemplate the situation in peace very long, for Dr. A. I. Holmes drove past in a carriage, and the bear started up, jumped the fence, crossed the road into Taylor's farm and proceeded south-west until he entered Richard Fletcher's woods, just south of Sam Bonsell's house. Sam had a shot-gun, and, with his eye in a fine frenzy rolling, started after the "cub." The bear went about eighty rods beyond the house and lay down in a thick piece of woods, where it was discovered by Mr. Thomas Oliver's two youngest sons, who were with their father. They called to their father, but Mr. Oliver, being some distance away, did not hear them. The boys ran up on the brow of the hill, where they saw Hawkins and Walton, and called to them, pointing to the lair of the beast. Hawkins and Walton both tried to fire at brum, but their guns failed. Just then Bonsell came up, and let off his shot-gun at the bear, which was sitting up on his haunches. The shot struck him and he ran over the hill. There he met Mr. Oliver, who, having a navy revolver, fired at him, striking him just back of the fore shoulders, the ball passing through his body. Another shot was fired, which took effect in his head, finishing his career. The hunters then came up and took the beast to Bonsell's, skinned him, and divided the meat among themselves.

William Glover came in just as the last piece of meat had been divided among the successful hunters. He had striven nobly, but it was not written that he should shoot that bear.

A NOTE FROM WHITTIER.

The Providence *Journal* prints this little note from Mr. Whittier, because "so characteristic and naïvely charming :"

AMESBURY, 10 mo., 24, 1875.

MY DEAR FRIEND : Thy very kind note of invitation was mislaid, and has just been found. I wish sincerely that it was in my power to make the visit thee so kindly proposes, for I am sure I should greatly enjoy it. But I am kept at home now by reason of some vexatious proof sheets, and besides, I am hardly well enough to tax the hospitality of my friends. I cannot venture to look forward much, but I hope I may sometime sit under thy roof-tree and talk with thee upon themes in which we have a common interest.

With hearty thanks, I am very cordially thy friend, JOHN G. WHITTIER.

IOWA'S WOMAN LAWYER.

The Des Moines *Register* has the following brief sketch of Mrs. Emma Haddock, of Iowa City, who on Friday last was admitted to practice in the United States Circuit and District Courts in Iowa :

"Mrs. Haddock is the wife of Judge Haddock, of Iowa City. She graduated in the law department of the State University this year with high honor. While in this department she gained many friends by her modest demeanor, and the students had only words of praise for her. She was a hard and successful student, and a lady of culture in other branches than the law. She is highly esteemed in the community in which she lives, and all admire her for her talents and sterling good sense. This is a worthy honor worthily bestowed, and the honor of being the first female in the United States admitted to practice in these courts could fall on no more worthy one of her sex."

A BINGHAMTON INCIDENT.

The Binghamton *Republican* mentions a young lady of that city who was sadly perplexed on Court street Saturday. The umbrella she was carrying turned inside out, and in its efforts to go a-ballooning it knocked her hat off. She followed the hat across the street, and in the chase threw her umbrella at it. It didn't stop, but she succeeded in chasing it down by going several rods further. A gallant young man who had permitted the girl to take care of herself stepped forward and took care of the umbrella by walking off with it over his head in one direction, while she walked off alone in another direction in the rain.

LAWYERS' DIVERSIONS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

Two New-Orleans lawyers, opposing counsel, made trouble in court the other day. The *Bulletin* says : "Both gentlemen are well advanced in years, but gave evidence that there was some muscle left. Seizing a large inkstand, the eldest drew it back and delivered a telling blow on the other's head, bespattering himself, however, in a variegated map of the West India Islands with the ink. The blow knocked his opponent down, and the victor seized him by the throat and was proceeding to choke the fallen lawyer a little too vigorously, when the officers interfered and separated them."

LAW REPORTS.

THE GREAT SILK CONSPIRACY.

TRIAL OF

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 3.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$2,000 Cen. Pac. g. b.104
5,000 Un.Pac.1st,s3.101⅛
10,000 do.s3.101⅛
3,000 C., C.& I.C.1st. 84
100 At. & Pac. Pref.. 4½
100 do.. 4¼
200 do.. 4½
1000 Western Union.. 76
500 do.. 76⅛
800 do.. 76
1700 do.. 75⅞
1900 do.. 75⅝
100 do.. b3. 76⅞
200 do.. 76⅝
100 do.. c. 75⅝
100 do.. 76⅝
100 do.. 76
25 R. I. C. & I.. 104
400 Pac. R. of Mo..s3. 10
100 do.. 107⅜
200 do.. 11
300 Pacific Mail.. 40⅜
300 do.. s3. 40⅝
200 do.. c. 40⅝
100 do.. 40⅝
100 do.. b3. 40⅝
100 do.. 40⅜
100 do.. 40⅜
100 Union Pacific.. 35⅜
200 Erie Railway.. 18
100 do.. 17⅞
100 North-western Pf. 51
500 North-western.. 37½
100 do.. b10. 37⅝
100 do.. b3. 37⅝
100 do.. s3. 37¼
100 do.. 40⅜
100 do.. b3. 38
100 do.. 38⅛
100 do.. 38¼
100 do.. 38⅜
100 Rock Island.. 103⅜
100 Ohio & Miss.. 16¾
100 St. L. & K. C. Pf.. 27

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20, R. '65, N.. s3.119
10,000 U.S.5s.10-40, R.. b.c 116⅛
45,000 U.S.5s.10-40, C.. b3.117⅜
$40,000 U.S.5s,10-40, R.. b.c 116⅛
50,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R.. b.c 115⅝
2,000 U. S. 6s, Currency.. 123½

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,000 Mo. 6s, 1. B's.101⅜
5,000 M.Ch.F.'94-5.101⅜
8,000 Tenn. 6s, n.. 47
1,000 Al. & Sus. 2d.107¾
2,000 S. J. C. 1st, C.107
1,000 C.& N.W. 1. B.. ex int.. 100½
5,000 C. & N.W.C.C., Gold Bonds.. 87¼
10,000 do.. 87⅜
500 do.. 87⅝
C. R. Bds.. 86
2,000 M. & St.J.Sk.C. 78
7,000 M.Sk.20,ex int.1 0⅜
30,000 L. S. 1st. C. k.101
5,000 L.S.D.S's..b.o. 99
3,000 Mi.h. Con. 7s.101
2,000 L. S. 1st. C. 27
4,000 N.Y. C. 6s '83.. ex int.. 100
1,000 C. Pac., Cal. & Oregon Br.. 90¼
10,000 L. Sh. & L. Int.. 101
3,000 H.& St.Jo.Sk.C. 78
400 Pacific Mail.. 40⅝
100 Lake Shore.. 61⅞
200 do.. 61¾
100 do.. b3. 62⅛
200 do.. c. 62⅛
100 do.. 62⅛
2500 do.. 62⅜
1000 do.. 62⅛
100 do.. s3. 62⅛
1800 do.. 62
1300 do.. 62⅛
25 R. I. C. & I.. 104
200 Chic. & R. I. b.c.103⅜
200 C. & N. W.. b.c. 89¾
4,000 do.. s3. 87⅞
12,000 do.. s20. 88⅛
3,000 do.. 88⅜
18,000 P.R. of Mo.1st. 78
5,000 P.R. of Mo.1st. 77
6,000 W.U.T.C.1900 97½
2,000 do.. 98
4,000 C., R. & Q. Te.107⅝
5,000 C. So.1st. C.om. 62
2,000 L. S. & M.1st. 62
2,000 C.,C.& I.C.1st. 85
5 Park Bank.. 139
10 Con. Coal.. b.c. 48
500 D. & H. C.. b.c.121
200 A. & P. Tel.. b.c. 19½
5 Adams Ex.. b.c. 63¾
125 U. S. 4s.. b.c. 48½
200 R. W. & O.. b.c. 63⅛
200 W. U. Tel.. b.c. 76
100 do.. b3. 76⅛
100 do.. 76
300 do.. s3. 75⅞
100 do.. b3. 75⅝
300 do.. 75⅝
100 do.. 75⅝
1300 do.. 76⅛
400 do.. 76
1900 do.. 75⅞
1600 do.. 75⅜
200 do.. 75⅝
100 do.. s5. 75⅝
500 do.. s3. 75⅝
100 do.. b3. 75⅝
300 do.. 75⅝
400 do.. s3. 75⅝
100 do.. 75⅝
2100 do.. 75⅝
400 do.. 75⅝
900 do.. 75⅝
100 do.. s10. 75⅝
200 do.. 75⅝
600 do.. 75⅝
50 Pittsburg.. b3. 90½
1000 Pacific Mail.. s3. 40⅝
200 do.. 40⅝
400 do.. 40⅜
2 900 M. & St.J.Sk.C. 78
7,000 M.Sk.20,ex int.1 0⅜
30,000 L. S. 1st. C. k.101
5,000 L.S.D.S's..b.o. 99
3,000 Mi.h. Con. 7s.101
2,000 L. S. 1st. C. 27
4,000 N.Y. C. 6s '83.. ex int.. 100
1,000 C. Pac., Cal. & Oregon Br.. 90¼
10,000 L. Sh. & L. Int.. 101
3,000 H.& St.Jo.Sk.C. 78
400 Pacific Mail.. 40⅝
100 Lake Shore.. 61⅞
200 do.. 61¾
100 do.. b3. 62⅛
200 do.. c. 62⅛
100 do.. 62⅛
2500 do.. 62⅜
1000 do.. 62⅛
100 do.. s3. 62⅛
1800 do.. 62
1300 do.. 62⅛
25 R. I. C. & I.. 104
200 Chic. & R. I. b.c.103⅜
200 C. & N. W.. b.c. 89¾
4,000 do.. s3. 87⅞
12,000 do.. s20. 88⅛
3,000 do.. 88⅜
18,000 P.R. of Mo.1st. 78
5,000 P.R. of Mo.1st. 77
6,000 W.U.T.C.1900 97½
2,000 do.. 98
4,000 C., R. & Q. Te.107⅝
5,000 C. So.1st. C.om. 62
2,000 L. S. & M.1st. 62
2,000 C.,C.& I.C.1st. 85
5 Park Bank.. 139
10 Con. Coal.. b.c. 48
500 D. & H. C.. b.c.121
200 A. & P. Tel.. b.c. 19½
5 Adams Ex.. b.c. 63¾
125 U. S. 4s.. b.c. 48½
200 R. W. & O.. b.c. 63⅛
200 W. U. Tel.. b.c. 76
100 do.. b3. 76⅛
100 do.. 76
300 do.. s3. 75⅞
100 do.. b3. 75⅝
300 do.. 75⅝
100 do.. 75⅝
1300 do.. 76⅛
400 do.. 76
1900 do.. 75⅞
1600 do.. 75⅜
200 do.. 75⅝
100 do.. s5. 75⅝
500 do.. s3. 75⅝
100 do.. b3. 75⅝
300

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 4, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Led Astray—Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Fanny Morant, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Mr. Stuart Robson.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Overland Route—Mr. H. J. Montague, John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas, Miss Effie Germon.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Othello—Mr. Edwin Booth, Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Jeffreys-Lewis.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Grand Dramatic and Miscellaneous Entertainment by leading actors. Afternoon and evening.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Les Lionnes Pauvres, (French Comedy.) Matinée at 1:30—La Grand Duchesse.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Humpty Dumpty—(Pantomime)—Mr. George L. Fox.

PARK THEATRE.—The Mighty Dollar—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudeville and Variety Entertainment.

HITCHCOCK'S THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.—Variety Entertainment.

COLOSSEUM.—Grand Spectacle Diorama of the Prussian Siege of Paris.

EAGLE THEATRE.—Songs, Dances, Drama, Farce—Mr. Josh Hart.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—Around the World—(Spectacular Comedy)—Kiralfy Brothers.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—Novelty and Variety Entertainment—Tony Pastor.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—Exhibition of Works of Art, Mechanics, and Agriculture.

DARLING'S OPERA HOUSE.—Minstrelsy, Burlesque, Negro Comicalities—Cotton and Reed.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Burlesque, Songs, and Negro Comicalities—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—Exhibition of Ancient Statuary, Paintings, &c. Day only.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Dramatic and Variety Entertainment.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—Vaudeville and Novelty Entertainment.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum	3
The Weekly Times, per annum	2

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A NEW POEM BY MR. ROBERT BROWNING.

We beg to announce that we have made arrangements with Mr. Robert Browning for the publication of a new poem from his pen. The date of its appearance in the columns of the Sunday edition of The Times *will shortly be announced.*

We hope the Democratic papers will endeavor to get their nerves quieted down a little, now that the election is over. Some of them seem to be oppressed by the most horrible nightmares. Thus we read in the *Express*:

"A word to the future: If Gen. Grant takes possession of the national party convention next year, and procures a nomination, the results of Tuesday's elections show that not even New-York Republicans will dare to lead off in opposition to him."

The *Express* ought not to alarm itself with these dreadful bogies, especially at its time of life. A change of air and a gentle tonic will soon enable it to recover from its shock of Tuesday. We can assure it that Gen. Grant will *not* "take possession of the National Convention" next year, will "*not* procure a nomination," and consequently need not be so great an object of terror to the editor of the *Express*. The Democrats cannot win any more elections on the "third-term" cry. A pretty party it must be, when this is all it has to fall back upon the day after a tremendous defeat! Anybody would think that it was led exclusively by a bevy of old women, whose nerves were all broken down by a prolonged indulgence in "laced tea."

The *World* tries to find consolation by a long look into the future. Unfortunately, it has only just proved how little weight can be attached to its utterances as a seer. For just one week ago yesterday it published in a very solemn article the replies to its inquiries of the dark oracles as to the result of the election. This was the prophecy (*World*, Oct. 27):

"Now the facts are: 1. That every competent politician of either party in this City, where information is accessible and by this date in the canvass pretty well collected and condensed, knows perfectly well that the opposition to Tammany was never so weak, distracted, and disorganized as now, *and that every Tammany nominee on the County ticket is absolutely certain to be elected*; 2. That the Democratic State ticket is equally certain to be elected *by an increased majority over the 50,000 majority of last year*, and that John Bigelow, who has been the chief object of attack, will lead the Democratic majorities."

Before the prophet calls the people together to hear another prediction, he had better give them time to forget the one we have just quoted.

In the case of S. M. Archer against the Ocean National Bank, a verdict for the defendants was returned yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, this City. This curious case was tried once before, in 1871, and has excited considerable interest among business men. The bank was robbed of $400,000, in 1869, and among the property taken was $10,000 in securities belonging to the plaintiff in this suit. These securities had been deposited to cover an overdraft, and the depositor alleged general negligence on the part of the bank officers, in consequence of which the safe was opened and robbed. It was also charged that at least one of the bank officials connived at the robbery; also that the general management of the concern was loose. Much of the testimony sought to be introduced was excluded as irrelevant; and the argument for the defense was that the officers of the bank, having exercised due vigilance in guarding the property intrusted to them, could not be held responsible for its disappearance.

Every now and then some purveyor of Washington news sends out the statement that the everlasting Cuban question is again in a dangerous condition. It was even thought worth while, not long ago, to authorize a semi-official statement to the effect that this often-repeated report was untrue. We were then told that the attitude of the Government was merely one of expectancy. To-day our own dispatches reiterate this, and it is made certain that the only persons who profess to think that there is any prospect of a recognition of the Cuban insurgents by our Government are those who have interested motives in the case.

Five millions of dollars' worth of property was destroyed by fire in the wooden city of Iquique, Peru, a week or two since. Like Virginia City, Nevada, Iquique was built of and paved with wood. High winds prevail on the coast, as they do on the Nevada slope, and this Peruvian city seems to have been particularly inflammable on account of the quantity of nitrate of soda—the staple product of the region—which was on the surface of the ground. Another curious statement is that the sea-water used to extinguish the flames only added to their intensity. Altogether, one would suppose that extraordinary precautions must have been necessary in such a magazine of combustibles. But, with the happy-go-lucky temper that characterizes our own people, Iquique has been taken care of just as Virginia City was, and both cities will probably be rebuilt after the same bad fashion.

THE RESULT AND ITS CAUSES.

The latest returns from all the counties in the State show that the Democrats have elected their State ticket by a majority which will range from 2,000 to 3,000 votes. Taking the outside figure, this shows that Gov. Tilden's majority of last year has been reduced by 47,000. On the basis of a vote as large as that of 1874, this would presuppose a change of side by 23,500 voters. But then, it must be remembered that the Prohibitionist candidate for Governor polled nearly 12,000 votes, and that Tilden's majority over all was only 38,549, so that we are not reduced to the necessity of accounting for a net Republican gain of more than 19,000 votes. The entire Temperance vote polled last year may be safely set down as Republican.

In accounting for this gain, the Democratic organs fall back upon the theory that the new Republican strength has been due to the accession of rascals from the Democratic Party. It may be at once conceded that if we had got them all, we should not only have wiped out Gov. Tilden's majority, but should have carried the State by a majority very much larger than that which he secured last year. That would certainly have been one of the best uses to which this very numerous element of the Democratic Party has ever been put. But, as it happens, there is no necessity for calling in the aid of the Democratic canal thieves, or of any other class of public plunderers, to account for the results of Tuesday's election. It will hardly be pretended that New-York and Kings Counties are a stronghold of canal influence, yet they have between them reduced Tilden's majority by 19,000 votes. Here we have already accounted for half of the diminished Democratic majority throughout the State. We presume that the *World* will not insist that the 5,000 Brooklyn voters who were lost to the Democratic State ticket this year are among those "who live or hope to live on public plunder." It may probably contend, however, that the 14,000 of reduced majority in this City can be explained on that theory. It is a sufficient answer to such an argument to say that the only new element in the Democratic opposition drawn from Democratic sources this year is represented by the followers of John Morrissey. There is no evidence whatever that the Republican State ticket derived any appreciable accession of strength from this source. In Morrissey's own district Seward's vote of this year only runs about eight hundred ahead of Dix's vote last year. Adding a few hundreds more for the result of the Morrissey defection in other districts of the City, we have still made but very little headway in accounting for the diminished Democratic majority on the State ticket in this City. When we remember that Morrissey fought against, instead of representing, those "who live by public plunder," it will be seen that we have made no progress at all in working out the theory of the *World*.

Outside of the City, the most remarkable gain made by the Republicans is to be found in Dutchess County. Here the Democrats have lost some 4,000 votes, and it will be admitted that the canal thieves have just as little or as much influence in Dutchess County as in New-York or Kings. Add to these the Republican gains in Richmond, Suffolk, Westchester, Putnam, and Sullivan—all perfectly independent of canal influences—and we have another 3,000 votes, which bring the influence of the canal thieves on the Democratic majority down to a reasonably small point. In other districts outside of the "canal counties," the Republicans have made large gains, while the Democrats have gained in places where the personal interests of voters in canal contracts are very direct and obvious. The Republican gains in counties like Monroe and Erie have been made simply because men like the Lords had been allowed to control the local Democratic organizations, and because the ruin of their influence left these organizations with damaged character and impaired strength.

It is, if possible, still more preposterous to attribute the crushing defeat of Tammany Hall in this City to the influence of men who "live or hope to live on public plunder." When the *World* made the confident statement before election that "the opposition to Tammany was never so weak, distracted, and disorganized as now," it certainly spoke the sentiments of the people who thought that they were "organizing victory" under the direction of John Kelly. They knew that they had money, organization, discipline, and a well-trained capacity for the most unscrupulous tactics on their side. But they failed to take account of the element of success which the Democratic organs now wish to ignore—the silent, solid vote of respectable and law-abiding citizens. John Morrissey's fight in the Fourth Senatorial District did bring at least three thousand votes to Phelps and Hackett, but a fair proportion of the voters who supported Morrissey also supported Olney and Smyth. The *World* must be driven to very hard straits indeed when it is forced to assume that the old Tammany strongholds down town are peopled by those who live, or hope to live, by public plunder. Tammany Hall retains, as it has always done, the allegiance of nine-tenths of that class in this City, and but for their support the organization would have neither a name nor a place in New-York politics.

The fact is that the victory of Tuesday is very largely due to the people who usually stay at home in "off years," and who were only induced to come out and vote against the Kelly candidates by a perception of the importance of the issues which depended upon their action. There are among the subscribers to The Times in this City at least 10,000 voters who seldom go to the polls unless at a Presidential election, and sometimes not even then. We succeeded in bringing out this class in 1871, and we brought them out again on Tuesday last. In calculating the effects of the "uprising" in the lower wards, it is well not to overlook the significance of the uprising of the "brown-stone voters." The Kelly dictatorship has succumbed to the aroused indignation and alarm of the mass of honest voters who have something at stake in the good government of this City, just as the Tilden "gonfalon" has been lowered in the face of a public sentiment which discerned how quickly it was becoming identified with base associations and with the somewhat unscrupulous pursuit of a selfish and narrow ambition.

THE CHANGES OF A YEAR.

The elections of 1873 and 1874 left the Democratic Party far in advance of the position which it had for many years occupied. From being in a minority that had long been growing more and more nearly hopeless, until in 1872 it seemed to have become absolutely so, the Democracy had gained a strict party control in twenty-four States, two more were in opposition to the Republicans, and the latter had retained but eleven States. The elections which have been held in 1875 tell a different story. The Democrats retain a party majority in only seventeen States; the Republicans have a clear party majority in seventeen of the remainder; of the other three New-York gives a strong majority of both Houses of the Legislature to the Republicans, and two States are doubtful. The Democrats in a twelvemonth have lost Pennsylvania, Ohio, and New-Jersey, in the middle of the Union, Massachusetts and New-Hampshire in the East, Wisconsin in the West, and California on the Pacific coast. In the same period the Republicans, besides recovering the States above named, have practically regained their hold in New-York; have formed an alliance with honest Democrats in Maryland that would have defeated the regular Democratic ticket, if it had not been for the outrageous frauds and violence in the City of Baltimore, and have made important local gains in other States. On the other side of the ledger, the Democrats can only show one change to their advantage—that in Mississippi, and there they have made their gains by methods, which, if they are to be continued and extended to other Southern States, will cost the Democrats more than they will profit them, and will undo for the South much of the good which it has attained during the past three or four years.

These changes are important, not only with reference to the actual modifications in the State Governments, which they have brought about, but still more with reference to the light they throw on the next Presidential canvass. The probable course and result of that canvass present a very different appearance to-day to that they presented a year ago, and one which it seems to us must be much more encouraging to any intelligent citizen, whatever may be his political associations. The Democratic victories of 1873 and 1874 were not due to any special merit in the policy or candidates of the successful party. On the contrary, in nearly every section where the Democracy won important advantages, its platforms and the men who were placed upon them were characterized chiefly by a peculiarly impudent demagogism. Nor was this the worst. In Pennsylvania the party presented, as the fruit of its success, Senator Wallace, a tricky and unscrupulous partisan politician of the lowest type; in Connecticut, it sent Eaton to the Senate, and in Missouri, Cockrell—one a Confederate raider, the other a Northern secessionist; while in Missouri, Ohio, and Indiana it boldly placed in its declaration of principles the pernicious and disgraceful doctrines of inflation and repudiation—doctrines which this year it repeated in Ohio, and proclaimed for the first time in Pennsylvania.

No reasonable man could say that the prospect that a party was about to gain possession of the National Government the career of which presented these characteristics was a cheerful one. By all legitimate modes of inference, it appeared certain that if the Democratic "triumphs" were to be followed by the election of a Democratic President and Congress, the country would enter on a course of confusion, corruption, and humiliation such as it had never before experienced, except during the domination of the slave power from 1850 to 1860. Every possible danger that threatened representative government in the United States, saving such as grew out of slavery, was involved in the advent of a party such as the Democratic Party was from 1872 to 1875. If it was to control the National Government, the country could only expect the rule of demagogues who stuck at nothing to secure power, and to whom purity of government and the maintenance of the national honor were of no value whatever.

From the gloomy prospect which thus opened before it, the country is now practically safe, if the Republican leaders have the sense and the virtue to do their whole duty. A Democratic National Administration is no longer among the probabilities, hardly among the possibilities, of the immediate future. If that party is to retrieve in any substantial degree the losses of the last year, it must be by rejecting the reckless and criminal policy of the past, and by combination with elements of opposition to the Republicans for which no pretext ought to be, or need to be, left. And if the Republican leaders will interpret with frankness the signs of the times, and be faithful to the sentiment and opinion of the great mass of their own party, a Republican Administration in 1877 is as certain as anything in politics can be. To such a course, with such a result, every consideration invites them. It is now perfectly clear that the country is securely Republican, if the party will be true to itself. Wherever it has been so, success has attended it. In Ohio and Pennsylvania, where it placed able and trusted men in the field, and boldly presented itself as resolved to maintain under all circumstances the integrity of the national credit, it has won signal victories. In this State, where it made it evident that it was prepared to sustain sound and pure government against hypocritical pretensions of reform, and against a powerful and corrupt partisan despotism, it has been equally successful. Moderation, disinterested fidelity to the obvious desire of the people for good government, and practical measures for the redemption of the national obligations, and the establishment of a sound currency, will restore the entire National Government to the control of the Republicans. They will then have unlimited opportunities to serve the country as nobly in the future as they have ever done, even in the trying period of civil war, in the past.

ELECTION BONFIRES.

Travelers assure us that the Egyptian peasants born under the shadow of the pyramids never dream of asking by whom and for what purpose those vast structures were reared. It may occur to the skeptic that inasmuch as the Egyptian peasant does not converse fluently in the languages of the West, it is not strange that he does not waylay the English or French tourist and mention that he thirsts for information about the pyramids. But whatever may be the Egyptian fellah's attitude of mind in respect to the pyramids, he certainly cannot betray less of the spirit of antiquarian research than does the New-Yorker. Ever since we became possessed of the glorious privilege of holding elections, we have seen the bonfires of the small boys illuminating the streets after night has dropped her curtain over the polling-booths. Has there ever been any earnest effort to solve in a truly scientific spirit the problem, why does the small boy kindle bonfires on election night? The records of our learned societies will show that there has not. And yet it is a problem that ought to be peculiarly interesting to the philosophic mind.

The antiquity of the custom in question is very great. There is no reason to doubt that when the local Athenian election which sent Aristides into exile was ended, the small boys of the city stole the empty flour-barrels and sandal-boxes of unwary shop-keepers, and built bonfires in front of the Acropolis and in the neighborhood of the corner wine-shops. Very probably Aristides' own boy carried off his father's back gate, and exultingly piled it on the bonfire kindled by the son of Themistocles; for the small boy when bent on bonfires cares nothing for party, and repudiates all the rights of property. The barrels and boxes of Tammany voters were burned the other night by boys whose own fathers had shared the defeat of John Kelly, and who were gloomily wishing for some peaceful and consumptive "nagur" on whom to ease their burdened minds. A universal juvenile amnesty is declared when the election bonfires are kindled, and the small boy who yelled at Mr. Fox's open-air meetings danced on Tuesday night in the blaze of bonfires that celebrated—if they celebrated anything—the victory of Mr. Morrissey.

A custom so ancient and so universal must have originally had a meaning. Undoubtedly at the present time it means nothing, except that the small boy likes the roar and brightness of a bonfire, and knows that on election night he has a prescriptive right to this sort of entertainment. But how does it happen that he builds his bonfires only on election night? Whence comes the mysterious impulse that urges him on this one night of the year to denude his father's back fence of its looser boards, and to lay violent hands on his neighbor's ash-barrel? Why is it that the Police have a vague feeling that they ought not to arrest the young rioters, and that irascible citizens gaze at bonfires before their own doors without even wanting to go out and kill a few boys? We are forced to believe that there was originally something peculiarly sacred about the ceremony, and that although the very memory of its meaning is lost, our small boys still feel the dumb impulse to kindle election bonfires, while we ourselves shrink from meddling with them. To ascertain what the custom meant in its earliest days is the work of the antiquarian. It is a work which ought no longer to be neglected, or to be lightly thrown aside by the universal suggestion that the election bonfires have a forgotten connection with the sun-myth. We have had rather too much of that sort of thing of late, and there is here an opportunity for scientific investigators to do some honest work without lugging in the sun-myth to ease their labors or to smooth over their possible failure.

NO CAUSE FOR ALARM.

We believe we can at once relieve the anxious mind of anybody who may be disposed to think that there may possibly be something in the dreadful tale told by the *World*—to the effect that the country is going to be ruined by a secret and bloodthirsty alliance between Recorder Hackett and the "canal thieves." The *World* does not believe in any of its recent attacks on the character of Recorder Hackett—it only made them in pursuance of its duties as one of Kelly's two "organs." Its real opinion was expressed in the following passages, which we quote *verbatim et literatim* from its editorial columns of June 9, 1874, July 24, 1874, and Sept. 5, 1875:

AS CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR.

We have no partisan preferences in the premises; we desire only that the welfare of the City and of the party shall be served. Under the inspiration of such motives, from among many Democrats who, no doubt, have proven their worthiness, our mind, as with an instinctive appreciation of his exceptional availability, dwells upon the name of John K. Hackett.

We are not aware that Mr. Hackett desires the office, or that he would accept the nomination were it tendered to him. But upon his record is blazoned, in unmistakable characters, the fitness of the man to be the standard-bearer of the Democracy in the Mayoralty contest, and to make good use of the victory when won.

In his private and public relations pure and beyond reproach, he would bring into the arena, not the popularity of the demagogue, but that which is achieved by the popular recognition of excellent qualities of head and heart. His career as Recorder has exhibited in him so much of firmness, justice, legal knowledge, judicial integrity, and devotion to the interests of the public, that he has compelled the admiration and respect of all respectable classes of his fellow-citizens, at the same time that he has been a terror and a scourge to criminals. He has been stanch and true to the Democratic Party, but has never allowed a partisan thought to intrude upon the sanctity of his judicial position. If it be to the advantage of the Democracy to have as their candidate an incorruptible man, fearless, resolute, and conscientious in the performance of duty, learned as a lawyer, experienced as a student of human nature, with antecedents that will stand the ordeal of the severest partisan conflict, and a popularity that would make his nomination the signal for harmony and enthusiasm throughout the Democratic ranks, Recorder John K. Hackett is their man.

ANOTHER PORTRAIT BY THE SAME ARTIST.

If such a candidate is sought for, him, too, we have in the very general suggestion of the name of Recorder Hackett. Few men are more familiar than Mr. Hackett with our Municipal situation. Nobody has a sounder or a more well-earned personal popularity. A trained lawyer, an upright and experienced magistrate, an urbane man of the world, of liberal tastes and culture, Mr. Hackett, were he nominated by the Democrats of New-York for the Mayoralty, would both deserve and command success. His election would assure the control of the Metropolis for years to the Democratic Party, which is something; and it would assure us an active, honest, and intelligent administration of our public interests, which is everything.

JUSTICE AND LAW COMBINED.

Recorder Hackett, at the General Sessions yesterday, spoke as brave words to the Grand Jury as we shall hear in a Summer's day, advising them that it was only the terror of swift and certain retribution that by example deters the criminal from fresh commission of crime, and hinting that a great many crimes were committed in name of liberty of the subject. It is fortunate that in Judge Hackett's court the professional criminal is pretty certain to receive justice as well as law, but there is no harm in reminding all who are co-laborers with the press in this crusade against slum sovereignty that they shall read the Recorder's charge, discover what they have to do, and then, as Mr. Squeers would say, "go and do it."

The last of these quotations we copy from the *World* of the 5th of September—only seven weeks ago!

What made the *World* take so totally different a view of Recorder Hackett's character in the short space of seven weeks? How could he be all that was honorable and admirable as a Judge in September, and so worthless a man in October?

Kelly gave an order. That was what made the difference. And this is the "independent journalism" of which the public have heard so much. This it is *not* to be an organ. Prettily the public will be served by papers like the *World* and *Tribune* whenever their party comes to power—*if* ever it does, which we begin to doubt.

AMUSEMENTS.

HERR WACHTEL'S REPRESENTATIONS.

A performance of Boieldieu's "Dame Blanche" delighted a large audience gathered at the Academy of Music last evening. Few operas comiques of the same age have retained their freshness equally well, and, while its melodious themes fall as pleasantly upon the ear as if created under the inspiration of the more pretentious muse of modern times, its instrumentation, too, sustains comparison favorably with the works produced by the present generation. "La Dame Blanche" is not, to be sure, a particularly antiquated composition, for it was first represented about fifty years ago; but there is ground for referring to its newness when contrasted with Adam's achievements and with most of the operas of the day. The gratification of the spectators on the occasion we write of was, therefore, to be ascribed to the charm of the music, no less than to the excellences of the interpretation. We admit, in spite of the positive merits of the rendering, that Boieldieu's music, *per se*, afforded us most satisfaction. As we said in respect of "La Juive," we can now say, and with still greater reason, that "La Dame Blanche" can hardly be sung out of France. Whatever the defects of the French school of song, it undoubtedly imparts grace and delicacy of style to both singer and actor. And grace and delicacy of style are the first requisites of a successful rendering of an opera comique. It is no ordinary privilege to listen to so beautiful a voice as Herr Wachtel's, and the gentleman's acting is so brisk and earnest that he can fairly be considered quite a *rara avis* among tenors. Yet we scarcely fancy his *George Brown*. Herr Wachtel appears to be persuaded that an impression can only be wrought by violent means, and hence he deals with music of the finest texture as though it were a mere canvass for whatever strong colors the singer chose to apply. That Herr Wachtel understands his audience is beyond a doubt, for he was vehemently applauded last night for feats most inopportune and injudicious; but it is to be regretted that so gifted an artist should have recourse to means of winning an approval which he would not lack for an instant if he kept within the limits of culture and taste. We allude especially now to *George's* air of invocation, commencing, in the original text, "Viéna, gentille dame," and in which Herr Wachtel reveled in sudden transitions from a delicious *mezza voce* to a torrent of sound, and passed from a dozen bars of facile and correct vocalization to declamatory passages vigorous enough for tragedy. Herr Wachtel often indulges in achievements of this sort, but he does not always offend so clearly as he did again and again, last evening, or with as little motive. The audience claims as much censure as the singer, for they applauded him to the echo, taking into as serious account the worst traits of his personation as its best. The general representation, it only remains to note, was satisfactory, Mme. Pappenheim, a songstress of decided taste, portraying *Anna* with feeling and skill, the other rôles being in tolerably competent hands, and the orchestra, directed as usual by Mr. Neuendorff, doing exceedingly well.

FRENCH PLAYS AT THE LYCEUM.

Feuillet's drama of "Dalila" was acted at the Lyceum Theatre on Tuesday evening. This fine but gloomy play is familiar to some English readers as having furnished the plot of Whyte-Melville's novel of *Circé*; it turns upon the love awakened in *André Kornelin*, a young and successful musician, by *Leonora Falconieri*, who reminds one indeed, as the author says, of "Omphale, Delilah, and Circe," and who, after having ruined *André* in mind and body, casts him off in an instant. Written originally for publication, "Dalila," some time after its appearance in print, was represented in Paris, and it has ever since held a prominent place in the répertoire. It will be inferred from this that its literary merit is great, and, although some of the scenes in "Dalila" are extremely powerful, it cannot be disputed that the principal charm of the piece lies in its language. The company at the Lyceum did justice on Tuesday to both incidents and dialogue. Mme. Lormiani, as *Leonora*, a sort of *fille de marbre*, beside whom *Marco* is an angel, revealed herself as an actress of uncommon force, as well as a woman of impressive presence and rare dignity in the scene with *Roncevin* in which she first lures him to destruction. M. Venfat, having sufficiently recovered from the effects of the accident which befell him a week ago, personated *André* with much passion and vigor. M. Dalbert, of course, supplied a picture of *Carniolí* remarkable for brilliancy and distinction of manner. The other characters had almost equally competent interpreters, and, in brief, the whole entertainment merits praise for its naturalness, its refinement, and its symmetry, qualities in which very few performances on the English stage approach the representations now to be witnessed in Fourteenth street. To-night the troupe are to render Augier's and Foussier's "Lionnes Pauvres."

THE CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Two performances for the benefit of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum occur at the Academy of Music to-day. In the afternoon Mr. Wallack's artists will appear in one act of "The Overland Route," the company from the Union Square Theatre, will interpret one act of "Led Astray," Mr. and Mrs. Florence will come forth in "The Mighty Dollar," and there will be besides several *intermezzi* by popular performers. The evening's entertainment will commence with "The Serious Family," in which Mr. Brougham, Miss Marie Gordon, and other artists will take part; then Miss Julia Matthews will be seen in "The Maid of Munster," and, afterward, a long programme of miscellaneous performances will be gone through with. So good a cause, and so strong a list of attractions, ought to fill the Academy, night and day, to overflowing.

GENERAL MENTION.

There will be a matinée performance by the Mexican Juvenile Opera Bouffe Troupe at the Lyceum Theatre to-day.

Mr. George Fawcett Rowe, after a brilliant engagement in Toronto, is now, with a portion of the Opera-house company, in Ottawa, by special invitation of Governor General Lord Dufferin.

PORTRAIT OF LONGFELLOW.

We have received from Messrs. Houghton & Co., of Cambridge, Mass., a fine life-size portrait in lithograph of the poet Longfellow. The artist is Mr. J. E. Baker, whose reputation, gained by a previous work of a similar kind is well known. As a likeness of the American poet, the picture will be highly valued, and the manner of its execution will justify its receiving a place in every home. It is in the style of a fine crayon drawing, and exhibits a similar softness and delicacy of tone. If more pains had been bestowed on the background we should have liked it better, but the drawing and finish of the portrait itself are of high merit. The publishers do not intend to issue this picture otherwise than to subscribers to the *Atlantic Monthly* for the ensuing year, for which, we understand, a small addition to the usual subscription price will be required.

MURDER IN PHILADELPHIA.

AN EX-MEMBER OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT SHOOTS A MEMBER OF A TRUCK COMPANY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3.—A cold-blooded murder was perpetrated here to-night by George Fletcher, formerly a member of the Fire Department, who shot and instantly killed James Hanley, a member of Truck D. Eighteen months ago Fletcher was arrested by Lieut. Mears, charged with committing rape on Sallie McCue, twelve years of age. The mother of the girl said that members of the Fire Department revealed the affair, and Fletcher charged Hanley with telling upon him, and always entertained hard feelings against him. He was acquitted of the charge, and the matter was apparently amicably settled. At 8:30 to-night Fletcher went to the truck-house on Queen street, called Hanley out on the street, and after conversing a moment placed a pistol at his left breast and fired. Hanley expired in three minutes.

The officers found Fletcher concealed in the residence of Owen Raney, Democratic Councilman from the Third Ward, but that gentleman said he was not aware of the bloody deed committed by the fellow. The murderer pleaded drunkenness as an excuse, but it is said that he was sober, as he ran quite a distance, and secreted himself before he was captured. Yesterday Fletcher was one of a gang of repeaters who were moving through the lower parts of the city voting on fictitious names and residences in the interests of the Democracy. The prisoner was locked up at Police Headquarters, where Chief Jones took his statement.

ASSAULT ON A REPORTER.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 3.—As W. P. Smythe, one of the reporters of the *Evening Despatch*, stepped out of the Criminal Court room about noon to-day he was savagely assaulted by Presley N. Jones, of the law firm of Turner & Jones, knocked down, and severely beaten. Turner also struck him over the head with a heavy cane. Smythe managed to regain his feet in a few minutes, and drew a pistol to defend himself, when a Police officer arrived, disarmed him, and arrested Jones and Turner. Subsequently, a warrant charging them with assault with intent to kill was sworn out against them, and they were sent to jail. The attack, which was totally unexpected and brutal in character, grew out of the mention in the *Despatch* of the arrest, a few days ago, of Jones for drunkenness, and of unprofessional conduct on the part of the firm.

PORTSMOUTH, SACO AND PORTLAND RAILROAD.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Nov. 3.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Portsmouth, Saco and Portland Railroad was held at Kittery to-day to take steps relative to that road's connection with the Eastern Railroad, and to devise means for the relief of the latter. The Portsmouth, Saco and Portland Railroad was leased to the Eastern Road for nineteen years, the latter guaranteeing ten per cent. on its stock and operating the road. Being unable to meet this obligation, the question before the meeting to-day was upon breaking the contract and resuming charge of the road, or reducing the interest to six per cent. for a few years. An investigation committee was finally appointed, with instructions to report at an adjourned meeting to be held on the second Tuesday in November.

LEATHER AT THE CENTENNIAL.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3.—Director General Goshorn has contracted for the erection on the Centennial grounds of a building to be devoted to the shoe and leather interests of the country. The building will be 160 feet front and 300 feet deep, covering about two acres, and its construction will begin at once. It is the intention to display in this building the goods of shoe manufacturers and tanners of all kinds of leather.

WOOL-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Nov. 3.—The twenty-second annual meeting of the State Agricultural and Wool-growers' Association was held here to-day. The meeting was largely attended. Officers were elected for the ensuing year and sundry other business transacted.

The society is in a flourishing condition, and has accomplished much toward stimulating agricultural pursuits throughout the State.

ARKANSAS LEGISLATURE.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 3.—In the Senate to-day a memorial to Congress was introduced, asking for an appropriation of $100,000 for the improvement of the Bayou Bartholomew. A joint resolution was introduced in the House to-day for an adjournment sine die on the 30th inst., and was referred.

THE METHODIST BISHOPS.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 3.—The Methodist Bishops of the United States are in session in this city. Eleven bishops were in attendance, being the entire list except Bishop Janes. The session to-day was secret,

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

FAILURES IN LONDON—THE BOWLES BROTHERS' BANKRUPTCY—CARDINAL M'CLOSKEY.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Messrs. G. A. Witt & Co., merchants at No. 45 Lime street, E. C., have failed. Their liabilities are stated to be about $500,000.

Messrs. John James Ronaldson & Sons, West India merchants, of No. 27 Mincing lane, in this city, have failed. Their liabilities are $3,000,000.

An application was made in the Court of Bankruptcy to-day for a confirmation of the scheme of settlement arranged among the creditors of Bowles Brothers, the American bankers, involving the amalgamation of all the assets into a common fund and the resumption of business by Charles Bowles, under the style of "Bowles Brothers & Co.," he giving bonds for the full payment of the debts and all opposing litigation to cease. The Register made an order subject to the production of a deed embodying the terms of the arrangement and the form of the proposed bond.

Cardinal McCloskey arrived here to-day and received a number of prominent Americans. He leaves London for Dublin on Friday, and his early departure will prevent the presentation of an address of welcome, which was proposed.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

THE PROPOSED INTERVENTION OF NORTHERN POWERS—POSITION OF EGYPT WITH REGARD TO ENGLISH INTERESTS IN THE EAST.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* this afternoon publishes a special telegram from Berlin which says that the Northern powers have invited Austria, as the one most interested, to frame a proposition for the guarantees to be demanded and the control to be exercised to insure the performance of the Sultan's promises of reform to the insurgents in his vassal States. Count Andrassy is now preparing such a proposition. It is believed that the Sublime Porte will be unable to suppress the rebellion, and that the great powers will sanction the intervention of Austria next Spring.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* this afternoon, in a leading article, says the English occupation of Egypt is only a question of time, as that step is necessary for the preservation of our Indian Empire.

SPAIN.

THE KING TO TAKE COMMAND IN THE NORTH—LAST OF THE CATALONIA CARLISTS ASKING AMNESTY.

MADRID, Nov. 3.—*El Cronista* announces that the King will take command of the Northern Army early in December.

An official dispatch from Gen. Martinez Campos is published, stating that the last of the Carlist rebels in Catalonia, to the number of 680, including six commanders, have asked for amnesty. The pacification of the Province is consequently reported to be complete.

Saballs having returned to Spain, he was arrested by the Carlists. He and Gen. Dorregaray will be court-martialed for the late disasters to the Carlist cause in Catalonia.

HOLLAND.

THE STEAM-SHIP ROTTERDAM AGROUND IN THE MEUSE.

ROTTERDAM, Nov. 3.—The steamship Rotterdam, Capt. Vis, from this port Oct. 30 for New-York, is aground in the Meuse, near Maasluis.

THE WAR ON THE WHISKY RING.

PROMINENT CITIZENS OF ST. LOUIS ARRESTED ON THE STATEMENT OF EX-DEPUTY COLLECTOR FITZROY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 3.—The United States Grand Jury reopened the war on the Whisky Ring to-day by summoning before them several persons supposed to be quite familiar with the "crooked whisky" business in St. Louis. Chief of these was J. N. Fitzroy, ex-Deputy Collector, who yesterday pleaded guilty to two indictments against him upon the promise of the Government that he would be held harmless. As the result of his examination, indictments were at once drawn against William McKee and Constantine McGuire, both old and wealthy citizens of St. Louis. They were arrested to-night. McGuire is the ex-Collector of this district, and later the Republican nominee for Mayor. Much excitement was caused by the announcement that they had been indicted, and their friends express great confidence that they will come out right.

THE POE MONUMENT.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 3.—The committee in charge has not yet positively decided on what day the dedication of the Poe monument will take place. Thursday of next week has been named, but owing to some pending proposition in regard to the removal of the remains from their present retired locality, in Westminster Churchyard, to a more favorable position for public view, the dedication may be further postponed.

THE STEAMER URUGUAY.

HAVANA, Nov. 3.—The authorities at Kingston, Jamaica, have proposed to restore the cargo of the steamer Uruguay under a bond of $5,000 stipulating that it shall go direct to a port

WASHINGTON.

ELECTION NEWS AT THE CAPITAL.

THE RESULT ACCEPTED AS AN AUGURY OF REPUBLICAN SUCCESS NEXT YEAR—THE EFFECT UPON THE TEMPER OF THE NEXT HOUSE—NATIONAL BANK STATEMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The results of Tuesday's elections are regarded here as advantageous in the highest degree to the prospects of the Republican Party next year, rendering the election of a Republican to succeed President Grant as reasonably certain. Democratic Congressmen from Ohio, now here, express satisfaction with Tilden's taking off. It is thought also that the verdict of Tuesday will exercise a wholesome influence upon the Democratic majority in the House, and will induce that body to practice the utmost caution in the exercise of their power. The friends of Secretary Robeson claim that the Republican majority in the New-Jersey Legislature will make Robeson United States Senator.

During the year ending Nov. 1, 117 national banks were organized, with an authorized capital of $12,104,000. This includes two gold banks, with an aggregate capital of $200,000. Sixteen banks were organized within the last three months with an authorized capital of $2,000,000. Legal tenders deposited within the past three months, $6,752,536 which includes $400,000 in gold; amount of notes retired within the same time, $5,553,971; additional circulation issued for the three months, $1,916,710.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

THE LATE DISPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON ON THAT SUBJECT MERE SENSATIONS—THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY TOWARD SPAIN UNCHANGED AND IN NOWISE WARLIKE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—During the past two or three weeks numerous dispatches have been sent from this city touching the relations of the United States Government with that of Spain in reference to the civil war in Cuba. The purpose of those dispatches has been to impress the public mind with the idea that the United States Government has in contemplation the adoption of a more vigorous policy with regard to Cuba, and the assumption of an attitude expressive of sympathy with the cause of the revolutionists and condemnatory of the protracted efforts of subjugation on the part of the Spanish Government. The interest which the American people naturally feel in the struggle of Cuba for national independence, and the fact that the adoption of the policy outlined in the dispatches referred to might lead to hostilities between Spain and the United States, have directed public attention to this important matter. Now, the fact is that all those dispatches except one are pure inventions. The exception is the so-called "semi-official" dispatch sent hence by the General Press Association on Oct. 31. While that dispatch, in point of fact, is not an invention, in purpose and effect it is, as will be herein shown.

Most of the dispatches referred to have been given currency for the double purpose of exciting prejudice in the United States and annoying the Spanish Government, and some of them have been put out by a class of men well known in this city as large holders of bonds issued some years ago by the "Republic of Cuba." All of them indicate a determination on the part of the President to interfere in some way on behalf of the struggling Cubans. The views of President Grant on this question are beyond conjecture, having been plainly expressed in his last annual Message. That he still entertains those views there can be no doubt, and that they will find a place in his forthcoming Message is equally certain, but to suppose that he discusses this or any other question of foreign policy with itinerant callers at the Executive Mansion is absurd.

It can be confidently stated that the President has authorized no statement of his views on the Cuban question to be made at this time, nor has Secretary Fish opened his diplomatic portfolio to public inspection. The general press dispatch telegraphed from Washington on Oct. 31, and which is being gravely discussed as a "semi-official" statement, or explanation of "the Washington note," supposed to have been presented to the Madrid Government by Minister Cushing, was extracted from the letter of instructions furnished Minister Cushing by Secretary Fish, under date of Feb. 6, 1874—nearly two years ago—and before Cushing left Washington for Madrid. The full text of that letter will be found printed in Executive document No. 1, pages 859-863, which accompanied the President's last annual Message to Congress. The statements contained in that dispatch, having been literally copied from Minister Cushing's letter of instructions, are, of course, correct, and no doubt represent the views of the President and Secretary Fish now, as they certainly did one year ago. Instead, therefore, of the statements of the dispatch in question being semi-official, they are really official in character, but they were not made to meet any recent emergency with regard to our relations with Spain or any change of sentiment that may have been experienced upon this question by the President and his Cabinet. In so far as it seeks to do this the dispatch is a mere sensation and as meaningless as the other dispatches recently printed upon this question.

The President and Secretary Fish are in perfect accord on the Cuban question, and there is no reason warranting the belief that any change has occurred either in fact or intention in the relations that have heretofore existed between the Governments of Washington and Madrid. The purposes and policy of the American Government toward Cuba are plainly indicated in Minister Cushing's instructions and have not been a State secret for over a year. As therein stated, the President does not meditate or desire the annexation of Cuba, but its elevation into an independent republic, in harmony with ourselves and with the other republics of America. Such were the officially expressed views of the President nearly two years ago, and the probability that similar views will be again expressed in his forthcoming Message to Congress should occasion no general alarm now. At all events, it can be stated with confidence that there is no cause for public apprehension regarding the prospective action of the President toward Spain, and that there is no warrant for the allegations contained in the recent Washington dispatches about Cuba and the reported movements of American naval vessels.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

FAST MAIL TRAINS—FOG SIGNALS IN LAKE MICHIGAN — THE FREEDMEN'S BANK DIVIDEND.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Senators Hitchcock and Paddock, of Nebraska, are here in communication with the Postmaster General, urging a Fast Mail train from Chicago to Omaha in thirteen hours, in place of twenty-four hours as at present. There is a prospect of success. The Post Office Department has made arrangements for an additional daily Fast Mail service between New-York and the West. On and after the 1st of December the 4:35 P. M. train for Cincinnati over the Pennsylvania Railroad will be started an hour later, and include one or more railway postal cars, which are to arrive, as at present, in Pittsburg, Penn., at 7:30 A. M., and in Cincinnati at 5 P. M. the following day, and in St. Louis between 5 and 6 o'clock the next morning. The "limited mail" train will still be dispatched at 4:30 A. M.

The Light-house Board gives notice that on and after Nov. 10 a first-class steam siren will be sounded at Skilligalee Isle, Angalets, Straits of Mackinaw, Lake Michigan, during thick and foggy weather, giving blasts of seven seconds' duration, at intervals of forty-two seconds. Also, that on and after Nov. 10 a first-class steam siren will be sounded at Port du Mort (Pilot Island) Light Station, entrance to Green Bay, Lake Michigan, during thick and foggy weather, giving blasts of five seconds' duration, at intervals of thirty seconds.

The returns of the elections were eagerly sought at the political club-rooms and newspaper offices last night, but there was no excitement and no noise, the streets being deserted at an early hour, and the city more quiet than on similar occasions for many years past.

The Commissioners of the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company say that they will continue to pay the twenty per cent. dividend ($600,000) until every depositor has received his proper proportion, but as there are over sixty thousand depositors they cannot possibly pay more than from 400 to 500 a day. Some time will therefore necessarily elapse before they get through the entire list. The Commissioners are now receiving from 1,500 to 2,000 books a day from different parts of the country—four or five times as many as can be paid in one day. Hence, several weeks may elapse before some of the books can be returned to the original depositors. But if they continue a little longer to exercise patience they will all receive their dividend. The Commissioners will pay as fast as they can possibly with the force and means at their command.

Commander C. C. Carpenter has been ordered to command the Alliance, at Philadelphia.

The resignation of Assistant Surgeon F. Le Baron Monroe has been accepted by the President.

The following Internal Revenue Storekeepers have been appointed: Benjamin F. Jennings, Twelfth Ohio District; E. C. Morgan, Eighth Kentucky, and Moses Morris, Ninth Illinois District. Luther A. Chase is appointed Gauger for the Thirtieth New-York District.

Secretary Chandler, accompanied by Assistant Secretary Cowen, called at the Executive mansion to-day and had a long talk with the President, mainly in regard to Indian affairs. Secretary Belknap and Gens. Sheridan and Crooke participated in the conference, and gave expression to their well-known opinions concerning the Indian question, besides furnishing much information respecting the practical administration of the peace policy within the limits of their past and present commands.

Prof. Henry received telegrams this morning announcing the discovery of two new planets of the twelfth magnitude in Europe, one by Palisa at Berlin in right ascension 3 hours 0 minutes north, declination 18° 17', motion south: and one by Paul Henry at Paris in right ascension 2 hours 38 minutes north, declination 15° 25', motion very slight.

ALABAMA CLAIMS.

YESTERDAY'S BUSINESS IN THE COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—In the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims to-day William G. Low moved that case No. 243, a duplicate of No. 266, A. G. Coffin et al. vs. The United States, be stricken from the calendar. Case No. 398 in the regular call. John K. Kimball, for loss of the bark Greenland, destroyed by the Florida, July 9, 1864. Submitted on the testimony and oral argument of counsel. Case No. 403, George Brandon, for loss of personal effects, submitted on the testimony. Case No. 404, passed. Case No. 413, John Landerken, submitted. Case No. 414, Frank E. Johnson, submitted. Case No. 751, Archibald Montgomery, for loss of merchandise in the Manchester, destroyed by the Alabama, Oct. 12, 1862, submitted on the testimony and oral argument of counsel. Case No. 1,061, John J. Lynes, assignee of William M. Clarke, for loss of ship Manchester, of New-York, destroyed Oct. 11, 1862, submitted on the testimony and oral argument of counsel. Adjourned until to-morrow.

HEAVY BANK ROBBERY.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSTON ROBBED OF $40,000 IN BONDS AND MONEY.

SCRANTON, Penn., Nov. 3.—The First National Bank of Pittston was broken into last night by a band of burglars and robbed of $40,000 in bonds and money. The robbers, by a dexterous manœuvre, effected an entrance to the vault, having entered the building through the roof, where they blew open two spherical safes, from which they abstracted the money and decamped. The bank is a one-story brick structure, with a flat tin roof. Through this roof the robbers cut a hole with a tinsmith's shears several days ago, so as to have it ready for election night, taking the precaution to adjust it again with putty to prevent the rain from going through. The hole is about eighteen inches square, and through this three of the gang descended into the vault by means of a rope ladder, leaving two confederates outside to watch and assist them in escaping. The vault is guarded by a strong door, supplied with a burglar alarm, but they left that unmolested, and entered through the top of the vault. This is occupied by three strong spherical safes, two of which were blown open with powder and rifled of their contents, including Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad bonds amounting to $11,600, Wilkesbarre City bonds for $5,000, and Pittston Seminary bonds for $1,000, besides some $20,000 worth of bonds of the Oxford Iron Company of New-Jersey, and a quantity of cash, amounting in all to over $40,000 in bonds and money. The thieves were surprised by one of the neighbors just as they were escaping, at 4 o'clock this morning, but they managed to escape, leaving behind them a complete set of burglars' tools.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4—1 A. M.—The barometer is now lowest from Tennessee to Western Pennsylvania. The storm centre off the coast of Nova Scotia has moved northeastward; cloudy or rainy weather is now prevailing from Tennessee, Kentucky, and Illinois to the Middle States and lower lakes; the temperature has slightly risen in the South Atlantic and Gulf States and Tennessee, and is now falling west of the Lower Mississippi Valley; it has continued below freezing in the northern portion of New-England and the Middle States, and thence to Lake Huron.

PROBABILITIES.

For the South Atlantic and East Gulf States lower barometer, southerly winds, veering to westerly, slightly warmer, cloudy weather, and rain areas.

For the West Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, rising barometer, northerly to northwest winds, cloudy weather, and rain areas, followed by colder, clearing weather, and in Texas a light "norther."

For the upper lake region, Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, rising and stationary barometer, north-west to north-east winds, and colder, clear, or partly cloudy weather, except light rain or snow in Lower Michigan.

For the Middle States and lower lake region, falling barometer, easterly to northerly winds, slightly warmer, cloudy, and rainy weather, except partly as snow in the northern portions, and clearing away to-night.

For New-England falling barometer, north-east to south-east winds, slightly warmer, cloudy, and rainy weather, except partly as snow in the northern portion.

For the canal region of New-York the temperature will be above freezing to-night.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	41°	30°	3:30 P. M.	54°	44°
6 A. M.	40°	29°	6 P. M.	51°	43°
9 A. M.	42°	33°	9 P. M.	49°	40°
12 M.	48°	39°	12 P. M.	46°	38°

Average temperature yesterday ..... 37°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year ..... 46½°

THE REPORTED TOBACCO SEIZURE IN MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Nov. 3.—The reported seizure of some tobacco imported by W. C. McDonald, of this city, is declared by Mr. Simpson, the Collector of Customs here, to have been false, as the goods are only detained to ascertain whether they are admissible under the Customs regulations or under those of the Excise Department.

PROBABLE MURDER IN PROVIDENCE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 3.—The body of a man found yesterday in the Woonsaquatucket River bed has been identified as that of Thomas D. Rogers, of Cranston. A surgeon has decided that death was caused by injury, which fractured the skull, and might have been caused by a blow or a fall. His pocket-book is missing. The inquest was adjourned until Saturday.

EARTHQUAKE IN ARIZONA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3.—A dispatch from Yuma reports a severe shock of earthquake there to-day.

FATAL SHOOTING IN ANNAPOLIS.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 3.—A special dispatch from Annapolis says that during an altercation, originating in a political discussion this afternoon, George Schmidt, proprietor of Marx's Hotel, was shot and killed by William Barber, an employe in Keller's restaurant. It is said Barber was intoxicated at the time. After shooting Schmidt he proceeded to Police Head-quarters and gave himself up.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

A REIGN OF ROBBERS AND BANDITS AT SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, NICARAGUA — THE GOVERNOR FORCED TO RESIGN BY THEIR THREATS.

PANAMA, Oct. 21.—Some serious news up to the 14th has reached here from San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua, where robberies, gambling, and riots seem to have been the order of the day. All through the month of September last many houses had been robbed, and the Police were quite at fault as to the perpetrators of the robberies. Everything left out of doors disappeared before morning. This was particularly the case when a bungo arrived from Grenada. The robbers became so expert that they took off doors and window-shutters without alarming the inmates. After one of these bungoes had started up the river the authorities sent and had it overhauled. All sorts of plunder was found in it—enough to stock a warehouse. The bulk of the plunder had been forwarded ahead by the river mail steamer. Some of the crew were arrested and tried.

On the night of the 30th of September a party of these bandits assembled and set out for the purpose of assassinating the Governor, the Judge, and the public notary. They were well armed with guns, pistols, and machetes. The Judge was not at home, but the Governor, in response to their shouts, opened a window, when he was greeted with a shower of bullets, one of which took effect in his shoulder. The wife and daughter of the Governor were slightly wounded by bullets which entered the house. The Governor returned the fire, and so did the Police, one of whom was killed in the plaza. The robbers then ransacked the Cabildo, and broke in the prison doors and liberated the prisoners. On the morning of Oct. 1 the foreign residents and owners of property met at the house of Hollenbeck & Fromann to consider what should be done. A commission was sent to the rioters to ascertain upon what conditions they would surrender. They replied that the Governor and the Judge must resign, and others must be appointed, and if they did not resign the rioters would fire the town. The Governor finally agreed to leave his post, and the acting English Vice Consul was put in charge. At last a force of eighty soldiers came down and restored order in the place.

It is further stated that these rioters are in league with a band of robbers who have a rendezvous in Costa Rican territory, at Tortuguero, a place near the Colorado River, and that they are making efforts to get a sufficient force of robbers together to make another attack on San Juan del Norte.

PEACE AND QUIET IN PANAMA—PRESIDENTS AROSEMENA AND MIRO STILL UNDER ARREST.

PANAMA, Oct. 21.—Matters remain quiet in the Republic in general, so far as known from the interior. The City of Panama remains in peaceful possession of the national forces, and the provisional Government of Señor Rafael Aizpura continues its attempts at organization and issues any number of decrees, acts, and proclamations to the people, who seem, on their part, desirous of being let alone to follow their respective pursuits.

President Arosemena continues to be held in arrest, as well as ex-President Miro and several of the friends of the last Government.

The American ships of war Omaha and Richmond, with her Britannic Majesty's steamer Albatross, continue at anchor in the harbor.

A FIVE MILLION DOLLAR FIRE IN PERU—THE TOWN OF IQUIQUE NEARLY DESTROYED—A FIGHT BETWEEN THE ADHERENTS OF ADMIRAL MONTERO AND GEN. PRADO.

PANAMA, Oct. 21.—A dreadful fire has taken place at Iquique, which destroyed three-fourths of the houses. The fire began in a house occupied by the German Club at 2 A. M. of the 7th inst. Twenty-four blocks of houses, stores, banks, offices, &c., were consumed. The firemen, aided by the crews from the ships, made every effort to arrest it. Throwing sea-water on the flames made them worse. Iquique being built of wood, as well as the sidewalks, and the soil impregnated with nitrate, made all efforts to control the fire unavailing. It is calculated that about $5,000,000 worth of property has been destroyed. The principal buildings burned are the branch of the National Bank, the Town House, the Iquique and Commercial Hotels, the office of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, the Market-place, the Custom-house, the railway offices, and the London and Mexico Bank. The Anglo-Peruvian Bank escaped by being to windward. Abundant aid has been forwarded to the sufferers from Lima and by the Government. The English and German residents, the theatre, and the Freemasons have all been actively engaged collecting funds.

A terrible fight took place between the partisans of Admiral Montero and those of Gen. Prado, and several of those engaged were left dead and wounded. Gen. Prado is expected to have the majority of votes in Lima. Pierola's whereabouts are doubtful, and Arequipa is again feverish. The military forces in Lima have been sent out of the way, so as to leave a fair field for the battles of elections when the critical day comes, and which must now be over.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The insurance on the Mattapoisett Mill, at Fall River, Mass., the machinery, stock, &c., burned Tuesday night, is $147,500. The following companies outside of Boston have policies: Washington, of Providence, $3,000; Fairfield, of Norwalk, Conn., $5,000; Connecticut, of Hartford, $2,500; Meriden, of Meriden, $2,500; New-Hampshire, of Manchester, $2,500; Royal Canadian, of Montreal, $2,500; Manhattan, of New-York, $2,500; Queen's of Liverpool, $7,500; Phœnix, of Hartford, $3,750; North American, $3,750; First National, of Worcester, $5,000; Royal, of Liverpool, $5,000; Home, of New-York, $3,000; Hartford, of Hartford, $6,000; City, of Providence, $2,500; Springfield, of Springfield, $2,500; Liverpool and London and Globe, $7,500; Atlas, of Hartford, $5,000; Orient, of Hartford, $2,500; Commercial Union, of London, $2,500; German American, of New-York, $2,500; Lancashire, of Manchester, $2,500; Fire Association, of Philadelphia, $3,000; Scottish Commercial, of Glasgow, $2,500; Roger Williams, of Providence, $5,000; Merchants', of Providence, $5,000; Germania, of New-York, $5,000; Atlantic, of New-York, $5,000; People's, of New-Jersey; Westchester, of New-York; Lamar, of New-York; Hoffman, of New-York; Irving, of New-York; Importers' and Traders', of New-York; Amazon, of Ohio; Penn, of Pennsylvania; Black River, of New-York; North-western National, of Wisconsin, each $2,500; Home, of New-York, $5,000. The fire was first discovered in the fourth story of the west end, and is supposed to be from spontaneous combustion. In addition to the above, there was an insurance of $20,000 on the storehouse and stock, which was not materially damaged.

Three two-story frame buildings, Nos. 66, 68, and 70 Schureman street, New-Brunswick, N. J., owned by V. M. W. Snydam, were burned Tuesday night. The fire was caused by sparks from a bonfire. Insured for $5,000 in the Citizens' Insurance Company, of Newark, N. J.; the German-American, of New-York and Jersey City, and the Fire Insurance Company, of Jersey City. Loss about the same amount. No. 68 was occupied by Snydam & Nevins, grocers, whose loss is between $4,000 and $5,000. Insured for $3,000 in the German-American, of New-York, and another company not ascertained.

A canal-boat belonging to B. M. Hagin, the successful Republican candidate for Sheriff of Cayuga County, was cut loose from her moorings Tuesday night, fired, and destroyed, together with 200 barrels of salt. The loss is about $1,800.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

P. Rudman, a cigar manufacturer, of Montreal, Canada, has absconded.

A severe shock of earthquake is reported at Fort Yuma, Cal., on the Colorado River.

The quantity of lumber shipped to the United States markets from the Ottawa district, Canada, during the month of October was 12,809,022 feet.

F. T. Oates, of Lynn, Mass., was found dead yesterday near Salem, having fallen through a bridge and drowned in less than a foot of water.

Hewson's dry goods store at Paterson, N. J., was entered in the rear Wednesday night and robbed of $1,500 worth of silks, laces, and other goods.

The United States steamer Worcester, from Aspinwall, arrived at Kingston Oct. 30, and was to sail yesterday for Key West. All on board were well.

Sackett's flouring mill, at Rantoul, Ill., together with 3,000 bushels of grain, was destroyed by fire Tuesday night. Loss, $12,000; insurance, $6,000.

In the Rhode Island Supreme Court yesterday Owen McIvor was acquitted of a charge of murdering Edward Hudson, his insanity being clearly proved.

J. W. Marsh, agent of the Bank of British North America, committed suicide at Napanee, Ontario, yesterday morning, by shooting himself through the head with a revolver.

Thomas Bram, a brakeman on a freight train on the Delaware division of the Erie Railroad, fell between the cars and was run over, near Hancock, Penn., yesterday morning. His injuries will prove fatal.

The French Government has refused to comply with the request of the Canadian Government to allow Canadian vessels to be sold in French markets subject to the duty imposed on British ships, viz., two francs per ton tax. The tax on Canadian ships is forty francs per ton.

HOUSEHOLD ART EXHIBITED

THE ANNUAL CINCINNATI DISPLAY.

BITS OF BRIC-A-BRAC—SINS OF THE CATALOGUE—THE "EASTLAKE" ROOM—CARPEAUX—ART THAT MAKES A HOME IDEAL — SOME OF THE "EASTLAKE" THEORIES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Oct. 19, 1875.

The art gallery of our annual expositions has hitherto been housed in a building which is divided into three parallel suites of rooms. The central row of apartments is occupied by paintings. The side suites are narrow. They are little more than halls intersected by partitions. In one of these long-drawn-out closets is the collection of etchings and engravings; in the other objects of household art line the walls and leave scanty room for the throng which pours between them. The collection is a comprehensive one. Chinese shoes lie by the side of Norman wood-carving and a Neo-Pompeiian vase shows a clock that was put together in Bavaria in 1632. A Celestial "Joss" frowns upon some modern Berlin plates, and a Turkish silk under-waist hangs above a bronze Venus di Milo and threatens to cover the magnificent nakedness of the statue. This is confusing. The household art display, in fact, is an excellent bric-à-brac shop. It is made up of odds and ends, new and old. Some of its component parts are of historical value. Oliver Cromwell's clock is here. So is a good and ragged sheet of Gobelin tapestry, made by Vier in 1775. It would serve excellently as a hanging for one end of a dining-room, and can be bought for only $10,000. Besides things of this sort, we have inlaid cabinets and Chinese teak-wood sofas, with marble seats and elaborately ugly carving, and no comfort. There is a mass of pottery representing every era, a good deal of money, and a great deal of beauty. There are clocks, chandeliers, and candlesticks, antique and new, rare and commonplace. There is a carved hair-brush, which the catalogue calls "Suisse." The brush would be quite as beautiful if it were described as a piece of Swiss carving, and an art catalogue should be above the pawky pretensions of a hotel bill of fare. This particular sin against good taste occurs several times. We have *niedlures d'argent* and *chef d'œuvré*, and other terms that are absolutely meaningless to seven out of ten spectators. If we try to translate art into common life we must translate the words which are used to describe it. It is just as well, too, to choose simple terms for the sake of enlightening simple folk. The author of the catalogue was unable to use such a plain word as "called" in describing some old Berlin vases. He says they are "yclept" such-and-such a thing. How pretty. These, however, are isolated cases. As a rule, the catalogue is straightforward and valuable. Its mechanical execution is beyond praise. The collection thus catalogued is mainly made up of private contributions. Of the 277 articles exhibited only forty-seven are for sale. Of the forty-seven forty are owned by one firm in your City. There is no attempt to show anything like a furnished room, to suggest an artistic way of draping a window or a doorway, to teach people who are not rich how to tastefully and cheaply decorate their houses. The few things offered for sale are scattered bits of furniture, some of which are actually machine-work, and a few vases. The furniture, if bought, would harmonize with nothing in an ordinary house. The things not for sale are, as a rule, extremely expensive. They are delightful to look at, but the average spectator can never hope to own them, or anything like them. This is not my idea of a household-art display. If such an exhibition has any object beyond attracting an idle crowd and making money out of popular curiosity, it should fairly bristle with hints that anybody with a house to furnish can take. It should be in substance what the series of articles Mr. C. W. Elliot is writing for the *Art Journal* on this theme is on paper. It should show the superiority of solid simplicity to veneered and varnished sham. It should be a mutely eloquent protest against the abomination of cornices and the curse of carpets. It should preach the gospel of dado and picture-screen, and soft clinging curtains, and an open fire. It should contain draped doorways and specimen windows, and papered and painted rooms, and furniture not so costly for daily use, but beautiful. There should be polished floors, partly—only partly—covered with rugs, and hearths set in tile, and good mantel-pieces in stone and wood. An exhibition of household art should show art fit for the house of a poor man. No one wants to live in a museum of bric-a-brac. The task of getting up a really good exhibition would not have been greater than that of forming this museum, and how infinitely more valuable the department might have been made. It ought to be of such a character that every visit to it would have been indicated by some change in the arrangement of the visitor's household. I doubt whether a picture has been moved, or an inch of veneering knocked off the furniture it disfigures, or a carpet taken up in all Cincinnati, on account of any impulse toward the beautiful given by this excellent assortment of curiosities.

An enterprising firm exhibited a room completely furnished in the modern renaissance style. This was hidden in a corner of the gallery, in an entirely distinct building, but it was the real household-art show of the Exposition. It was suggestive, practical. While inferior in its general effect to either of the three rooms in the household art section of the Chicago Exposition, it was good. There were no hangings, no fixtures, no paper; but the furniture was good and comparatively cheap. It goes without saying that this was known as "the Eastlake room." A subordinate in the discovery of America gave his obscure name to a continent, and a subordinate in the discovery of the beautiful in household decoration gives his name to the whole movement. However, the designs of the school to which Eastlake belongs are fairly interpreted here, and if we have the substance we may let the young architect whose book was republished in America at the nick of time enjoy the name.

A PAIR OF BUSTS.

Strolling through the collection here my eye fell on two terra-cotta busts, mounted upon elaborate porphyry and marble pedestals, and given a conspicuous place. I turned to the catalogue, thinking that at last I should learn where to fix the responsibility for the vapid masks of plaster that periodically fill show-windows and appear on parlor mantel-pieces between that omnipresent clock and the "real French bronze" that stands stiffly at the corner. Lo and behold, these terra-cottas are from the hands of Baptiste Carpeaux, the Frenchman who is to sculpture what Wagner is to music. He has created the rules by which he works. The stone he chisels grows passionate under the touch. He creates beauty that is not only sensuous, but sensual. When one of his groups was put upon the new Opera-house even Paris was shocked. Some corrosive liquid was recently smeared over the stone, and in a week or two the chiseled outlines were wholly eaten away and the group was a ruin. There is nothing to shock anybody—and little to please anybody—in these busts of the "laughing lovers." Carpeaux must have modeled them when he was tired or disappointed. Perhaps he had just heard of the trick played by his enemies. At any rate, the lovers laugh in a very forced way. Jeannette looks as if she were thinking of some other Jean and Jean sneers while he smiles.

AN IDEAL HOUSE.

If we go out of the crowded bric-a-brac shop and into a certain tiny home we can find some real household art. The home consists of the four or five rooms that form the upper story of a brown, wooden cottage. It was desolate enough when Mr. and Mrs. Blank came across it. They took it, and then transformed it. The one sunny room that serves these young people for parlor, library, drawing-room, picture gallery, and dining-room has its floor partly covered with a gay rug in Persian colors and in an adaptation from a Persian pattern. The stained and polished floor gleams around this. The walls have a dado of deep maroon surmounted by a figured buff paper that ends in a frieze of nondescript dragons. There are two or three paintings and a host of engravings and photographs on the walls. The furniture has been bought bit by bit, and nearly every piece is after the especial designs of a certain architect whom the Blanks are fortunate enough to know. The book-cases are low and the solid walnut frames are relieved by tracings of color and an occasional insertion of tile. A mighty pair of elk-horns forms a sofa-seat, upholstered in deer-skin, and as comfortable as it is picturesque. The two windows and one of the doors are draped with a rich yellow stuff that hangs from red rings sliding on a red rod. The picture-rod is painted in this same hue. At one end of the room is an open Franklin stove, with polished brass andirons on which the fire from the crackling logs gleams and dances merrily. This is a home, an artistic home, and the cost of fitting it up was actually less than the usual expenditure on a room of this size. The paper cost something like sixty cents a roll. The carpet was a cheap one, and a saving was made by having it finished as a rug and leaving at least one-fourth of the floor uncovered. The furniture has been bought for about what veneered horrors sell for in the shops. The rods and rings are cheaper than an ordinary cornice. The curtains are somewhat expensive. They are the solitary exception to the general rule. If the Blanks were to refurnish to-day the exception would cease to exist. Not many people know of this home. Those who do find in it a seat before the fire, a cigar, something to drink, which may be tea, served in a fragile cup of china that rests on a metal rim and is covered by an equally fragile top; or punch, made up from a dark bottle and the water which is always boiling in the little iron pot that hangs over the fire, or beer, or coffee, or pretty much what you will. The visitor finds here, too, talk—talk that is fine, and free, and good. And this home, little and cheap as it is, is a better exemplification of household art than all the museums of the world can give.

IMPERIALISM IN FRANCE.

M. ROUHER AT AJACCIO—A BONAPARTIST MANIFESTO.

Writing from Paris on Oct. 21, the correspondent of the London *Daily News* says: "M. Rouher has made a speech at Ajaccio on behalf of Imperialism which has caused a good deal of excitement in political circles. The *Temps* describes it as a declaration of war against the Constitution, and the sober *Moniteur* professes to be afraid to publish so unconstitutional a manifesto. The speech is extremely long and somewhat discursive. M. Rouher strongly censures the course pursued by the Assembly, which he charges with a deliberate intention of strangling universal suffrage by its refusal to allow an appeal to the people to decide the form of government. M. Rouher claimed for the Bonapartists the merit of being the natural guardians of universal suffrage, which parties in the Assembly, stimulated by their passions and their appetites, had outraged by repudiating the doctrine of an appeal to the people. Respecting the Constitution voted on Feb. 25, M. Rouher expressed himself as follows: 'I will say nothing about these laws calculated to impair the obedience due to them. We are Imperialists, and that designation is the highest expression of ideas of order. A Minister has himself acknowledged from the tribune that respect for the law was one of the fundamental dogmas of the Bonapartists, and when the vicissitudes of events placed us in opposition, we, who represent the principle of authority—we did not surrender any one of our principles. That others, when they happened to be in opposition, should have deluded the credulous by setting up lying programmes against the Empire; that when in office they should have cynically torn up those programmes, and now scatter their despised fragments to the winds, concerns them alone—not us. As to those famous liberties laid down in the manifesto of the Nancy Liberals, which I denounced at the time as so much hypocrisy and imposture, there has been every opportunity to carry them out. Well, what has been done? Absolutely nothing. It was for the sake of those liberties that the revolution was made, and now this Assembly has been five years in existence, and it can only maintain itself by repressive laws. It keeps forty-five departments under the state of siege. As to those liberal laws which were formerly promised, there is no sign in office of the promises made in opposition. They are all forgotten.' He then proceeded to describe the Constitution as a mere experimental régime, voted by the Monarchists and Republicans with an *arrière pensée* on each side to take in the other side. All these manœuvres did not trouble M. Rouher and his friends. The Republicans, whether they went in for chloroform or petroleum, whether they advocated the charms of an amiable Republic or trumpeted forth their violent doctrines, were alike impossible. The nation, instructed by the crimes and follies of the original Republic, would have nothing to say to them. The Legitimists deserved respect for their fidelity, but they were deluded in supposing that France could ever be so scared as to crouch at the feet of their King. As for the Orleanists, let them turn from Legitimacy to Republicanism; it mattered not. The right of revision of the Constitution was open to all alike, and the Imperialists, whose principle it was to go the country, would reap the benefit of it. The Republic had lasted so long because it was a Republic only in name. The Bonapartists would be found foremost among the defenders of the Marshal against the Radicals. The Empire was the future Government and the Prince was the coming man."

A later dispatch says: "M. Rouher's speech has been published. It traces the policy pursued by his party since 1871, and enters into a defense of the doctrines of universal suffrage and appeal to the people. M. Rouher said the Bonapartists bow to the vote of the 25th of February because obedience to the law is a fundamental principle, and he promised to accord support to Marshal MacMahon, adding that perhaps at no distant day the Imperialists would be the first to defend the Marshal's power when it became menaced by the Radicals. At the same time M. Rouher laid great stress upon the right of revision, upon which the Imperial Party based its hopes, and in virtue of which it trusted to enter into the domain of the Constitution. The Bonapartists will continue to demand a revision of the Constitution until they obtain it, and until that time they will await the free expression of France's will. M. Rouher expressed his conviction that the nation would never accept the Republic as the definitive form of government. The remainder of the speech is a glorification of the policy of the Bonapartist Party, and a severe condemnation of the conduct of the Republicans and Orleanists. M. Rouher concluded with a eulogium upon the Prince Imperial, who, he said, is working and meditating, preserving with dignity the titles conferred upon him by the French nation. It is stated that his speech, which has attracted great public attention here, will be discussed to-morrow at a council of Ministers."

COMPOUNDING A FELONY.

HOW A PORTION OF THE BONDS STOLEN FROM THE WINTHROP BANK WERE RECOVERED.

Our dispatches briefly stated the fact that a portion of the bonds stolen from the national bank in Winthrop, Me., had been returned on payment of a large reward to the thieves. The New-England papers give the particulars of the transaction:

On the 22d of July last the safe of the National and Savings Banks in Winthrop was robbed by burglars of about $90,000, mostly in Government, railroad, and municipal bonds. It appears that Detective Joshua Taggart, of the Philadelphia detective force, has been mainly instrumental in ferreting out the robbers. It seems that Taggart interested himself in the case when in Boston, shortly after the robbery, and offered his services, which were declined. Returning to Philadelphia, he subsequently wrote to the bank officers and informed them that he thought he could get at the robbers. Col. Wing, on the part of the bank, then went to Philadelphia and met Taggart, who said he had been approached by an agent of the robbers. After this Col. Wing and Taggart together had an interview with this agent, when the latter, in behalf of the robbers, offered to restore the stolen property, except the Government bonds and currency, on being paid twenty per cent. After consultation with his associates, Col. Wing was authorized to obtain the stolen property on these terms. More curious developments were yet in store. Thus authorized and prepared, Col. Wing left on the 20th of the present month for Philadelphia, where he at once met Taggart, who as soon as practicable communicated by telegraph with the robbers' agent, who was then in New-York City, informing him of Col. Wing's presence, and that he was prepared to carry out the arrangement through him [Taggart] that was understood, and requesting a time and place of meeting. The robbers' agent responded that he would meet Taggart and Col. Wing on the evening of the 17th at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in New-York City.

Col. Wing and Taggart left for New-York that afternoon, and that evening Taggart alone met the agent at the St. Nicholas, where, during their interview, the previous arrangement was finally agreed upon; also a time and place, that same evening, when the stolen property should be delivered into the hands of Taggart, and by him placed in the hands of Col. Wing, who in turn should hand over the $10,000, which he was authorized to do, into Taggart's hands, and by him it should be given the agent. The place of meeting fixed upon was up town in a small back room up two flights of stairs, in a building occupied as a saloon. At the hour designated Col. Wing and Mr. Taggart were promptly on the spot, where, after waiting a few minutes, there was a knock given on the door of the apartment in which they were seated. On being told to come in the robbers' agent entered, his presence being in accordance with a previous requirement of Col. Wing. It proved not to be the same man whom Col. Wing had met at Philadelphia. He was heavily muffled, and his features concealed. Col. Wing passed Taggart $10,000, which was the sum agreed upon as the ransom, and the new agent of the robbers withdrew, leaving the Colonel to look over a package which he had brought containing all of the stolen property they were sole or willing to restore. As soon as Col. Wing had expressed his satisfaction with the contents of the package, Taggart took the money, and, stepping into an entry, handed it over to the man, who left at once. Col. Wing then took the property and proceeded to the St. Nicholas Hotel, where it was placed in the safe, and kept until he left for Maine the next day. The market value of the total amount of bonds recovered is some fifty thousand dollars.

DEATH WARRANTS IN LOUISIANA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 3.—The Governor has signed the death-warrants of six criminals convicted of murder; two in Coushatta to be executed Nov. 12, and two in Monroe and two in New-Orleans to be executed Nov. 26. Two of the condemned are white and four colored.

THE GOLD BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK TO BE WOUND UP IN LIQUIDATION—ITS LIABILITIES $800,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3.—

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, (Wednesday,) Nov. 3:

E. H. Ludlow & Co., by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick factory, with two lots, together in size 50 by 99.11., Nos. 125 and 127 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, north side, 115 feet east of Fourth avenue, for $18,000, to G. M. Ogden, plaintiff in the legal action. The house and lease of lot No. 12 Washington square, north-east corner of Fifth avenue, offered by the same firm under the direction of an Assignee, was withdrawn upon an upset price of $69,000.

James M. Miller, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Elliot Sandford, Esq., Referee, disposed of the three-story and basement brick house, with lot 19.10 by 103.3, No. 77 West Eleventh street, north side, 230.3 feet west of Fifth avenue, for $10,000, the purchaser being Ira Morrison, plaintiff in the foreclosure suit.

Richard V. Harnett, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, sold a two-story frame house, with lot 42 by 100, situate on Washington avenue, north-east corner of First street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward, for $3,680, to Chauncey Smith.

The following legal auctions were postponed Sale by E. A. Lawrence & Co. of property on Barretto avenue, Twenty-fourth Ward, adjourned to the 6th inst.; sale by same firm of property on Sedgwick avenue, Twenty-fourth Ward, adjourned to 13th inst.; sale by James M. Miller of three houses and lots on East Fifty-seventh street, west of Lexington avenue, adjourned to the 10th inst.; sale by same auctioneer of a house and lot on East Seventy-ninth street, north-west corner of Lexington avenue, adjourned to the 17th inst.; sale by same auctioneer of one lot on Hopper's lane, west of Eleventh avenue, adjourned to the 17th inst.; sale by R. V. Harnett of a plot of land on West Ninety-fourth street, east of Tenth avenue, adjourned to 17th inst.; sale by V. K. Stevenson, Jr., of a plot of land on Helen street, West Farms, Twenty-fourth Ward, adjourned to the 17th inst., and sale by Oliver Bryan of a plot on Washington avenue, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward, adjourned to the 17th inst.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction sale of two choice lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West Fifty-eighth street, south side, 225 feet west of Fifth avenue, nearly fronting the plaza.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., executors' sale, by order of the executors of the estate of Loring Andrews, deceased, of the valuable plot of land, 75.2 by 150.5, with buildings thereon, situate on Chambers street, north side, extending through to Reade street, 351 feet east of Broadway, known as Nos. 39 and 41 Chambers street and Nos. 15, 17, and 19 Reade street, lately occupied by the United States Court, and formerly used as Burton's Theatre.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, M. J. McKenna, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 22 by 98.9, on East Forty-second street, south side, 144 feet east of Fifth avenue; also, similar sale, Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 20 by 100.5, on East Sixtieth street, south-west corner of 4th avenue.

By James M. Miller, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, William S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 18.9 by 100.5, on West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, south side, 191.3 feet east of Sixth avenue.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, of one house, with plot 150 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Fortieth street, south side, 325 feet west of the Grand Boulevard; also stable, with plot 99.11 feet deep, adjoining above, on the west side, and extending to high-water mark of the Hudson river.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. P. O'Neill, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 20 by 102.2, with improvements, on West Eighty-fourth street, south side, 375 feet west of Eighth avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES—WEDNESDAY, NOV. 3.

NEW-YORK.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 four-story story brick factory and 2 lots, Nos. 125 and 127 East 129th st., n. s., 315 ft. e. of 4th av., lots each 25x99.11 ..... $18,000

By James M. Miller.

1 three-story and basement brick house and lot, No. 77 west 11th st., n. s., 230.3 ft. w. of 5th av.; lot 19.10x103.3..... $10,000

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 two-story frame house and lot, Washington av., n. e. corner of 1st st., Morrisania, 23d Ward, lot 42x100..... $3,680

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Nov. 1.

130th st., n. s., 278 ft. n. of 5th av., 16x99.11; Elizabeth A. Sheehy to Charlotte S. Miller.... $12,500
130th st., n. s., 198 ft. e. of 5th av., 16x99.11; Elizabeth A. Sheehy to Isaac E. Wright..... 12,500
130th st., n. s., 262 ft. e. of 5th av., 16x99.11; Elizabeth A. Sheehy to Theodore S. Grippen.. 12,500
135th st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Willis av., 25x100; James P. Sinnott and wife to Mary Butler and others, Twenty-third Ward..... 2,300
Morris place, s. e. corner 160th st., 160x195; Eugene Ring and wife to Mary Titus, Twenty-third Ward..... 2,100
78th st., n. s., 255 ft. e. of 3d av., 25x102.2½; Randolph B. Martine and wife to William S. O'Brien..... 18,000
Elion st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Morris av., 18.1x irregular; Thomas Smith to Bridget Mullen.. nom.
Same property: Bridget Mullen to Mary Smith. nom.
8th av., n. e. corner 17th st., 26.4x100; Burnett J. McCafferty to Macpherson Smith and others..... 36,000
Washington av., e. s., 50x100; Joseph Morrison and wife to Mattie Brown, Twenty-fourth Ward..... nom.
48th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 5th av., 25x75; Charles Duggin and wife to John Ewen..... 58,000
Washington av., w. s., 50x100; Mattie Brown to Eliza Morrison, Twenty-fourth Ward..... nom.
74th st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x102.2; Mary Sherry to Catherine Crosswell..... 23,500
140th st., s. s., 104.7½ ft. e. of 3d av., 36x100; Jane Mahon to George A. Haggerty, 23d Ward..... 9,000
104th st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of 4th av., 100x½ the block; William H. Gebhard to Cornelius N. Ederson, Jr..... 17,500
4th av., s. e. corner 104th st., 80 ft centre of block; William H. Gebhard to Cornelius N. Ederson, Jr..... 14,000
Baxter st., No. 64, w. s., 25 ft. s. of Franklin, st. 56.10 irregular; Isaac Elsbach and wife to Simon Witmark..... 14,068
126th st., n. s., 105 ft. w. of 2d av., 20x½ the block; George Brettell and wife to Elizabeth Brettell.....
3d av., e. s., 101 ft. s. of 46th st., 20x65; Solomon Abrahams and wife to George Peyser.... 22,000
66th st., 150 ft. e. of 10th av., irregular; Vernon K. Stephenson and wife to Peter Farley.. 2,000
20th st., s. s., 353.8 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x102, No. 129; Anson N. Straiton and wife to Samuel J. Powers..... 10,000
2d av., w. s., 25 ft. s. of 113th st., 80x25; Mary Delmage to James McCoy..... 18,500
102d st., n. s., 135 ft. e. of 3d av., 200x100.11; also, 2d av., w. s., 25.2 ft. s. of 103d st., irregular; Samuel Cohen and wife to John D. Phillips.....
Avenue C, w. corner Cliff st., 100x50, Twenty-third Ward; Christian Petersen and wife to John Riegelmann..... 5,500
Monroe st., n. w. corner Corlears st., irregular; also, Broome st., n. w. corner Columbia st., 50 x87.6; also, Sullivan st., n. w. corner Broome st., 60 x 60 and 6th Sullivan st., 50 ft. av., e. s., a. e. corner 39th st., 100x199.6 to 38th st.; also, 35th st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 7th av., 25x197.6 to 34th st.; also, 41st st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 6th av., 25x98.9; John D. Phillips to Purcella Cohen..... nom.
124th st., s. s., 122.6 ft. e. of 2d av., 16.6x100; Garret J. Byrne and wife to David W. Kenyon..... nom.
125th st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th av., irregular; Garret J. Byrne and wife to David W. Kenyon..... 3,000
Fairmount av., s. w. s., 100x200, 24th Ward; James McCoy to Mary Delmage..... 12,500
9th av., s. w. corner 58th st., 25.5x100; Saul J. Levy and wife to John D. Phillips..... nom.
Forsyth st., w. s., 125 ft. n. of Broome st., 25x100; Maria C. Kissam to Francis A. Livingston. nom.
Same property, 1-7 part of; Anna Blake and husband to Francis A. Livingston..... 2,000
Denman st., s. s., 50x118.5; James Usher and wife to Auke Dooper..... 3,550

LEASES RECORDED.

9th av. and 49th st., n. w. corner, 3 years from June, 1875; James L. Hulle to Bernard Schwarting and others..... $780
Moore st., Nos. 10 and 12, 6 years from May, 1872; Rufus Story to Conrad Metzger..... 3,000
Moss av., 23d Ward, 5 years from July, 1875; Frederick Brinckman to Frederick Ubl..... 1,000
Great Jones st., No. 4, 7 years and 3 months; Nathaniel Whitman to Francis B. Nicol and others..... 10,300

CITY REAL ESTATE.

THE PROPERTY NORTH-EAST CORNER 5th av. and Washington square, north, for sale at private sale by order of Hon. WM. D. SHIPMAN, Assignee. Inquire of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st. and No. 35 East 17th st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT EXTRA WIDE AND deep house on a north-west corner on Madison av., on the hill; house elegantly built and finished, and one of the most attractive now for sale; the situation is one of the best in New-York. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st. and No. 35 East 17th st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANufactories, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate.

Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to R. A. HEGEMAN, Executor, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR A PROFITable investment only fifty-six minutes from Wall st. by two different railroads; we have a tract of 150 acres of land for sale at $600 per acre; two stations on the property within two to eight minutes' walk; streets partially graded; water and gas; assessments paid; 3,300 feet water front. Apply to F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RAPID AND SAFE TRANSIT.

HOMES

on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply at the office of the Central New-Jersey Land Improvement Company, No. 119 Liberty st., to A. D. HOPE, or ELSTON MARSH.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER R. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TWO VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS ON 58TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.,

to be sold at auction

THURSDAY, NOV. 4,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

These lots are 225 feet west of 5th av., and overlook the Central Park and 5th av. Plaza. Each 25x100.5. Two-thirds can remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

Maps at office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF BUSINESS PROPERTY ON CHAMBERS AND READE STS., BEING PART OF THE ESTATE OF LORING ANDREWS, deceased.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 4, 1875, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

CHAMBERS STREET.—The very valuable plot of ground, with the buildings thereon, known as Nos. 39 and 41 Chambers street, through to Reade st.; plot 75 feet 2½ inches front by 150 feet deep, being directly opposite the County Court-house. Is known as Burton's Theatre property, and recently occupied by the United States Courts.

A large portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years.

Maps and full particulars at the auctioneer's.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $6,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st., near Madison av. KINGMAN P. PAGE.

A FEW VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED and unfurnished houses left over to let very low for Winter or longer. Offices, No. 11 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

FIRST-CLASS FLATS TO LET—NORTHwest corner of Broadway and 53d st.; hard wood finish; halls lighted, cleaned, and warmed; porter furnished. Inquire on the premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD COUNTRY HOME, NOT OVER one and a half hours from New-York, worth about $8,000, free and clear, in exchange for a three-story high-stoop brown-stone house down town, valued at $16,000—mortgage of $7,500. Address HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale. ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT J. MORISON'S,

A first-class American, English, and German cook, a French nurse and seamstress; also a German who can cut and fit; also a number of selected girls for general house-work; all with good references; are waiting now for situations at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

AT MRS. HARDMAN'S, NO. 1,282 BROADway, corner 33d st., select servants; Protestants, Swedish, Welsh, Scotch, English, Irish, colored, male, female; City, country, hotel, boarding-house; lady attending.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., formerly with Bedell, competent and reliable servants, well recommended, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

ATTENDANT.—BY A PROTESTANT PERSON OF experience a position as attendant to an elderly or invalid lady. Call or address No. 103 West 20th st.

COMPANION.—AN ENGLISH LADY, SPEAKING French and Spanish, as lady's companion to a lady going South, or take charge of one or two children about seven or eight years of age. Address J., Box No. 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS OR Cmaid to an elderly or invalid lady; has had much experience in the sick room. Call or address at present employer's, from whom she can be highly recommended, No. 13 Gramercy park, East 20th st.; can be seen for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat young woman, thoroughly experienced, as chamber-maid and a first-class waitress; would like a place in a private family; can furnish the very best reference; nearly two years in her last place. Apply at No. 526 3d av., in the millinery store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Vermont girl; can have the very best City references from her present employer; understands her business well; also, can cook; has no silly airs; works for moderate wages; in City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS AND Fine Washer and Ironer.—By an English Protestant young girl; well recommended, as chamber-maid and waitress; an excellent washer and ironer; willing, obliging, and strong, healthy person; country or City. Call at Bookham's, 307 4th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat and tidy, willing and obliging young woman, thoroughly experienced as chamber-maid, and a first-class waitress; would take a place in City or country; excellent testimonials. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A well-recommended respectable young girl, who understands her duties thoroughly; is very neat and tidy, and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glass-ware, &c. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., (late of 11th st.)

CHAMBER-MAID AND TO ASSIST WITH the wash, or Chamber-maid and Waitress.—Thoroughly understands her business; two and a half years' good reference. Address E. M. C., No. 244 West 16th st., between 7th and 8th ava.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A YOUNG American woman as chamber-maid and nurse, or as waitress; would do house-work for a small family; wages no object; has good City references. Call at No. 1,466 Broadway, between 42d and 43d sts., in the store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; competent in both capacities; best City reference. Address J. S., Box No. 315 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, in City or country; no objections to a boarding-house; good City reference. Call at No. 154 West 28th st., in the store.

CHAMBER-WORK AND FINE WASHING, Ironing, &c.—By a competent woman who understands her work and is also a good waitress; has satisfactory references. At the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, NURSE, AND SEWING.—By a young girl who would be very willing and obliging; not anxious about wages; prefers a home; is very quiet, and has good manners. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A competent young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or as chamber-maid and assist washing, or both, in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 505 West 23d st., near 9th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEWING.—BY A Scotch Protestant to do chamber-work and sewing, or waiting, in a private family. Seen for two days at No. 250 West 28th st., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A good, tidy, competent girl; is amiable and industrious; has very good City reference; lady can be seen. Call or address 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; is an expert operator; first-class City reference. Call at No. 108 West 40th st.

CHAMBER-WORK OR WAITRESS.—BY A respectable colored woman as chamber-maid or waitress in a private family or boarding-house. Call at No. 252 West 26th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN girl, with two years' reference; is a good, competent waitress, chamber-maid, and general worker. Apply at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young American girl as chamber-maid and waitress; willing and obliging; three years' City reference. Call or address No. 803 2d av., corner of 43d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best references. Address M. C., Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL as chamber-maid and fine washing or as chamber-maid and waitress; best City references. Call at No. 322 East 26th st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young Protestant girl as chamber-maid or waitress. Call or address No. 344 West 37th st., top floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SMART YOUNG GIRL as chamber-maid; would assist with waiting or the laundress; is willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 138 East 28th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A VERY NEAT American to do chamber-work and to assist in washing and ironing; best City reference. Apply at No. 241 East 24th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and assist with washing; good City reference from last employer. Call at No. 306 West 20th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS chamber-maid; willing to assist with washing and ironing. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 16 East 42d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a young woman as chamber-maid and laundress, or as waitress in a private family; has ten years' best City reference. Call at No. 440 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS OR Waitress.—By a competent young woman, with good reference. Apply at No. 8 East 14th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL; ONE year's reference from last place; is a good seamstress; neat, willing, and a first-class servant; speaks good English. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—HOUSE-WORK.—By two Scotch girls, lately landed; one as chamber-maid and plain sewing; the other to make herself generally useful in a private family. Call for two days at No. 337 10th av., second floor, from 10 till 3 o'clock.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress or house-work, in a small family; has good City reference. Apply at No. 246 West 47th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or would assist with the washing; has good reference. Call at No. 160 East 53d st., third floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT woman as chamber-maid and to assist with any other work in a first-class family; the best of reference. Call at No. 318 East 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a lady for a respectable young colored woman as first-class chamber-maid and laundress. Can be seen at No. 237 Madison av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH girl as chamber-maid and assist with taking care of children; City reference. Call at No. 58 West 15th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A French girl as chamber-maid and waitress or to do fine washing; good City reference. Call at No. 152 East 40th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl to do chamber-work, washing, or would assist in washing; good reference. Call at No. 353 1st av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid; will assist with washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 220 East 45th st.

COOK.—AS PROFESSED COOK OF SOUPS, MEATS, poultry, game, in all styles, French and English; fancy side-dishes, bonbons, and ices; pastry and various kinds; would go out by the day, week, or month. Can be seen at No. 246 West 33d st., between 7th and 8th ava., first floor.

COOK, OR COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A first-class Swedish girl; understands her business well; has good City reference; is a good baker; and splendid on French soups; will make herself useful to her employer; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR General House-worker.—By a highly respectable young woman; good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer; understands general housework thoroughly; strong, active, and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN COOK, WHO thoroughly understands the business; is able to get up any style of dinners, suppers, entrées, pastries, &c.; has the highest testimonials from the best of families. Can be engaged at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; meats, game, pastries, &c.; excellent bread and biscuit baker; can get up nice side dishes; best testimonials; willing and obliging; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REliable young woman, who is a good cook, makes best soups, bread, biscuits, pastry; is also an excellent washer and ironer; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., (late of 11th st.)

COOK AND TO ASSIST IN WASHING.—By a respectable woman as excellent family cook; makes all kinds of soups, meats, brown gravies, also pastry, and will assist with the washing; undoubted reference from last employer. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK, OR COOK AND ASSIST WITH WASHing.—By a well-recommended young woman; good family cook; makes bread, pastry, &c.; good bread and biscuit baker; will assist with washing; country or City; sober, honest, and obliging. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK AND WAITRESS.—BY A LADY DECLIning housekeeping for the Winter for her cook and waitress; both excellent in their line; can be seen any time to-day after 2 o'clock, at Mr. Peterson's, No. 613 3d av., third floor; the latter at No. 133 Macdougal st. For particulars apply at No. 35 Chambers st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A NEAT, industrious girl to do cooking, washing, and ironing, or general house-work; City or country; is a reliable, economising, and respectful servant; good cook, excellent washer and ironer; best references. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN YOUNG woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches thoroughly; has best reference. Apply as Mrs. Lowe's Bureau for German Servants, No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th ava.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK; understands all kinds of family cooking; no objection to country if required; satisfactory reference. Address M. D., Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By two Protestant girls; one as first-class cook; the other as chamber-maid and waitress or laundress; will do the work of a small family between them; good City reference. Apply at No. 348 West 37th st.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two respectable girls with the best of City reference; one to cook, wash, and iron, the other to do chamber-work and waiting. Call or address for two days No. 326 East 26th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; THOROughly capable for all kinds of cooking; also bread, biscuit, cake, &c.; or as laundress; good references. Call at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN WITH GOOD City references; also, a competent and satisfactory cook in everything; willing to go any distance in the country, or City. Call at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A VERY COMPETENT AND RELIABLE colored woman, with good City references; for private family or boarding-house; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 543 6th av., between 32d and 33d sts.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT ENGLISH SERVANT with best City references; understands everything in the culinary line, French style as well as American; not afraid of work; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID—SEAMSTRESS.—By a lady going South, for her three girls, as cook, chamber-maid, and seamstress and laundress. Call at No. 94 5th av., from 10 till 4, for two days, present employer's.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; understands French, English, and American cooking in all its branches; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD plain cook, washer, and ironer in a private family; no objection to a short distance in the country; good reference. Apply at No. 232 East 29th st., third floor.

COOK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN as usual private family; is good plain cook; no objection to do washing and ironing; good reference. Call at No. 446 West 32d st., one flight, front.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH GIRL AS a first-class cook in a private family; either country or City; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 268 West 36th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—IN THE country, by an English Protestant woman, as cook, washer, and ironer; is a good baker, &c.; best of references. Call at No. 411 East 17th st., near 2d av.

COOK.—BY A WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; understands all kinds of cooking and of baking; willing to assist in washing; best of reference. Call at No. 129 West 19th st.

COOK, AND TO ASSIST WITH THE WASHing in a small private family, by a Protestant; good home preferred to wages; good City reference. Call at No. 426 West 36th st., third floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRSTclass cook in a private family; has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 112 West 20th st., in the rear.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRSTclass cook and a good baker in a private family; best City reference. Call or address No. 312½ West 44th st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A STEADY, competent, faithful, willing girl; has good City reference; lady can be seen; City or country. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOMAN as cook; understands making good bread and biscuit. Can be seen all day at No. 216 West 29th st., first floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK in a private family; has the best of City reference. Address No. 226 West 32d st., between 7th and 8th ava., second floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RECapectable young girl as plain cook; is a good washer and ironer; City reference. Call or address No. 340 East 24th st., front room, No. 12.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—BY TWO SISTERS, ONE as first-class cook, other as first-class laundress; have best City references. Apply at No. 227 East 29th st., in store.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRSTclass cook in a private family; understands all kinds of baking; will do coarse washing; two years' reference; country preferred. Call at No. 244 West 47th st., first floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, UNDERSTANDing all kind of cooking; best City reference. Call at No. 197 West 29th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN COOK IN A private family or restaurant. Call at No. 430 7th av., third floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; EXCELLENT baker; four years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 227 East 29th st.

COOK, &c.—BY AN EXCELLENT COOK AND baker; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; good reference. Apply at No. 158 West 18th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; BEST OF CITY reference. Call at No. 107 West 18th st., top floor, back room.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A GERman girl as cook, washer, and ironer; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD Cook; will assist with coarse washing; best City reference. Call at 729 6th av., between 41st and 42d sts.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRSTclass cook; understands all kinds of family cooking, baking, poultry, game, and desserts, boning and larding; is neat and economical in her kitchen; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL; ONE OF THE BEST Cooks in the City; best references as a thorough, competent cook; will do marketing; does all kinds of desserts. Can be seen to day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COOK, WASHER, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID and Waitress.—By two Swedish girls; neat and willing; one a first-class plain cook, good washer and ironer; the other a chamber-maid and waitress. Can be seen at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class cook, and would be willing to do the coarse washing and ironing; good City reference given. Address Mrs. Hardman, No. 1,282 Broadway, corner 33d st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRSTclass English cook; thoroughly understands her business; can take the entire charge of a kitchen; best City reference. Call at No. 534 West 47th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK IN a private family, and will do the coarse washing and ironing; City reference given. Call at No. 359 West 40th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; ENGLISH; UNderstands French dishes, and is first-class in every respect; City or country. Apply at No. 121 West 49th st., present employer's.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED SCOTCH PROTESTant woman as cook; can do all kinds of American cooking, likewise pastry; City or country; City references. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

COOK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN to cook and assist with the washing in a small private family only; best City reference. Call at No. 434 7th av., near 27th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS A first-class cook in a private family, with the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 151 East 32d st., first floor, back.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK; THOROughly understands her business; no objection to the coarse washing; the best of City reference. Call at No. 505 6th av., between 30th and 31st sts.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS making soups, pastry, and desserts; willing to go to the country; has City reference. Call at No. 250 3d av., near 19th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS cook; willing to assist with washing and ironing; willing and obliging; good references. Call at No. 1,516 Broadway, between 54th and 55th sts.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable girl as plain cook, washer, and ironer, or would do general house-work in a small family; good City reference. Call at No. 353 1st av.

COOK.—BY A REAL CORDON BLEUE OR FIRSTclass artistic fancy cook, with high testimonials. Seen for several days at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman to cook, wash, and iron; is a good baker; best City reference. Apply at 211 East 28th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS FIRSTclass cook in a private family. Can be seen at present employer's at No. 19 West 45th st. for two days.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRSTclass cook; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 316 East 31st st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRSTclass cook in a private family; good references. Call at No. 308 West 41st st., near 8th av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS COOK IN a small private family; has best of reference. Call at No. 18 East 38th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; best City reference. Address D. G., Box No. 324 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; NO OBJECtion to the coarse washing; good City reference. Call at No. 44 East 32d st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK WITH FOUR YEARS' City reference. Can be seen at 211 West 29th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker; cuts, fits, and trims in the latest style; evening and ball dresses; unsurpassed reference. Address A. D., Box No. 298 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker; can cut and fit, and do all kinds of family sewing; would do other work if required; can operate on any machine; terms reasonable. Can be seen for one week at No. 568 3d av., second floor.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS dress-maker by the day; can trim and fix equal to new for ladies and children. Call or address Mrs. Abearn, No. 222 West 29th st., basement door.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker will go out by the day; uses Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; reference given. Call at No. 56 4th av.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker; would like one or two more engagements by day. Call or address 161 East 32d st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker, by the day or week. Call at 228 East 45th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A POSITION IN THE HOUSEhold or a Widower of Means.—By a widow lady who is thoroughly qualified by education, experience, and disposition to take entire charge of the establishment, as well as the rearing of children who need the care of a refined, cultured, and amiable person; unexceptionable references exchanged. Address D., Box No. 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY A YOUNG LADY of education, refinement, and high respectability a position of trust; willing to make herself generally useful; a thorough housekeeper, and competent to instruct in music, vocal and instrumental; highest reference exchanged. Address G., Box No. 292 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman as housekeeper and seamstress; good City reference; several years' experience as housekeeper. Call or address No. 326 East 33d st., between 1st and 2d av., two flights up, back room.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY A CAPABLE PERson of experience as housekeeper, nurse, or companion to an inv

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ALGERIA....WED., Nov. 3 *RUSSIA....WED, Nov. 17
SCYTHIA....WED., Nov. 10 BOTHNIA...WED., Nov. 24

*steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $120, gold according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling Green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 6, at 11 A. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 13, at 6 A. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 20, at 11 A. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 27, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, fitted in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

P. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

AMERIQUE, Poussin.....Saturday, Nov. 13
FRANCE, Trudelle.....Saturday, Nov. 27
LABRADOR, Sangster.....Saturday Dec. 11

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

DAKOTA.....Nov. 2, at 7:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....Nov. 9, at 2 P. M.
WYOMING.....Nov. 16, at 8 A. M.
IDAHO.....Nov. 23, at 2 P. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, Nov. 6, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Nov. 13, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Nov. 20, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Nov. 27, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Dec. 4, at 9 A. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN.....$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE.....$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North Rives.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

CANADA.....Thursday, Nov. 4, at 9 A. M.
GREECE.....THURSDAY, Nov. 11, 3 P. M.
FRANCE.....THURSDAY, Nov. 18, at 9 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Erin, Nov. 6, 11 A. M. | Egypt, Nov. 20, 11 A. M.
England, Nov. 13, 3 P. M. | The Queen, Nov. 27, 3 P. M

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced rate. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, AND LONDON (direct).

These first-class mail-powered steamers will sail from Erie Pier, Hoboken Ferry, New-Jersey, as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Nov. 4
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Nov. 18
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Dec. 2

And every Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $40; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents. No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

BOLIVIA.....Saturday, Nov. 6, 11 A. M.
ELYSIA.....SATURDAY, Nov. 13, 2 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency. Intermediate, $55; steerage, $28.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

ODER.....Sat., Nov. 6 | MOSEL.....Sat., Nov. 20
SALIER.....Sat., Nov. 13 | DEUTSCHLAND...Nov. 27

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold.
Second cabin.....60 gold.
Steerage.....50 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

FOR GONAIVES, AUX CAYES, and JACMEL:

CLAIRBEL.....Nov. 4.

FOR PORT-AU-PRINCE, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall):

ATNA.....Nov. 10.
ANDES.....Nov. 24.

FOR KINGSTON AND HAYTI:

ATLAS.....Nov. 27.

Superior first-class passenger accommodations.

FLA. FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST. SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA.....Wednesday, Nov. 3
CITY OF ATLANTA.....Saturday, Nov. 6

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

N. B.—Freights given dispatch by extra steamers as required.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE. CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Nov. 4, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM B. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Nov. 6, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM B. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

CITY OF HOUSTON, Capt. DERRING, SATURDAY, Nov. 6, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BUCKLEY, TUESDAY, Nov. 9, from Pier No. 18 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 52 South st.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

FLORIDA LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,

EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.

INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.

ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES, AND NO DETENTIONS.

Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.

Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.

For rates of freight or passage apply to

J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st. Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Nov. 4
CITY OF HAVANA.....Tuesday, Nov. 16
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Thursday, Nov. 18

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO

CITY OF HAVANA.....Tuesday, Nov. 16

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway. Steamers will leave New-Orleans Nov. 20 and Dec. 11 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.

Sailing from Pier No. 49 North River, For Aspinwall.

ACAPULCO.....Nov. 15, 12 M.

touching at all Central American and Pacific ports.

EXCURSION TICKETS TO THE CHILIAN EXPOSITION AND RETURN, Good till March, 1876, $351, gold.

Outward, only $221, gold.

From San Francisco for Japan and China.

GREAT REPUBLIC.....Dec. 1

FROM SAN FRANCISCO for AUSTRALIA and NEW-ZEALAND, via HONOLULU, SANDWICH ISLANDS, Steam-ship COLIMA.....Wednesday, Nov. 10

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer HUNTSVILLE, Chester, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Nov. 4, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina.....$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville.....22 50
First-class passage to Augusta.....25 00
First-class to Albany.....22 50

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to

HERM. GELPCKE, No. 5 William st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS.....TUESDAY, Nov. 2
CRESCENT CITY.....THURSDAY, Nov. 11

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO. No. 6 Bowling green: MCKELLER LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River:

RINDOO.....Nov. 10 | OTHELLO.....Dec. 8
NAVARINO.....Nov. 24 | COLUMBO.....Dec. 22

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington and the South, Limited Washington Express of Pullman Palace Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 9 A. M., 4:50, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 5:30, 6, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M. 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 8 A. M. and 6 and 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5 P. M.

For Flemington, Phillipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., and 5 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M., and via Monmouth Junction, 4:10 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M. via Perth Amboy, and 7:30 A. M. via Monmouth Junction.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 8:40, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 11:15 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY. ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Nov. 4, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:15 A. M.—Morning Express, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

1 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—Express for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

For Elizabeth at 4:40, 6:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M., 12:15, 1:45, 2:30, 3:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:30 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, Aug. 8, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at 7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Stroudsburg, and Water Gap, connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

After Sept. 26, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester. Also St. Albans, via Manchester, Vt.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 1:45 A. M.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via the Lake Shore, Michigan Southern, and Michigan Central Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Autumn Arrangement of through trains, September, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After June 28, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.

Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central DePot, arriving at 5:30 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

DRY GOODS.

POPULAR SALE

OF

Ladies' Suits and Overdresses.

A LARGE LOT OF OVERDRESSES IN ALL THE LEADING POPULAR MATERIALS, AT $8, $9 50, $10, $11 50, $13, $14, $15, $18, $19 50.

COSTUMES

IN ALL NEW DESIRABLE SHADES, INCLUDING BLACK, AT $9, $10, $11, $12, $14, AND $16.

BLACK SILK SUITS AT $50, $60, AND $70.

BLACK SILK DRESS, WITH CAMEL'S HAIR OVERDRESS, $65 FOR THE SUIT.

SAME, with BLACK CASHMERE OVERDRESS, $55 FOR THE SUIT.

CAMEL'S HAIR SUITS, complete, and BLACK CASHMERE SUITS, at $30.

ALL TRIMMED IN THE NEWEST STYLES.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.

BLACK SILKS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

HAVING PURCHASED THE ENTIRE BALANCE OF A LEADING IMPORTER'S STOCK OF

BLACK CASHMERE SILKS

WILL OFFER, ON AND AFTER NOV. 1,

300 PIECES AT LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST. GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.

ECONOMY IN SHOES.

LORD & TAYLOR

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.,

ARE SELLING

LADIES' ELEGANT FRENCH KID BUTTON SHOES AT $5, WORTH $6.

LADIES' FINE PEBBLE GOAT BUTTON SHOES AT $3 AND $4.

CHILDREN'S GOOD FITTING AND DURABLE SCHOOL SHOES AT $2, WORTH $2 50.

HAND-MADE DOUBLE AND SINGLE CORK, EXPENSION AND MARSEILLES SOLE, AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE first day of November, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES R. HATHEWAY and JAMES C. KERR, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, or either of them, to them or either of them, or for their use or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and each of them individually, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at the office of the Register in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 345 Broadway, New-York City, on the 13th day of November, 1875, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, why an order should not be passed authorizing said Register to compromise two certain claims of said bankrupts against one John D. Voorhis, amounting together to $1,470 80, and accept in full payment thereof the sum of $840 in money.

ELLIOTT E. SHEPARD, Solicitor for the bankrupts, Tribune Building, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH P. HAGUE, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court at the State-house in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the thirtieth day of November, A. D. 1875, at ten o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.

o4-law3wTh* W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 4th day of November, 1875.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of GEORGE C. RICH and AUGUSTA M. RICH, both of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts, upon a creditors' petition, by the District Court of said district.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee, n4-law3wTh No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE-CREAM,

made from pure Cream; known to be, the best and always the cheapest. Parties, weddings, and other entertainments using five gallons,

25 Cents per Quart.

DEPOTS, NOS. 305 4TH AV., AND 1,264 BROADWAY.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—BANK BOOK NO. 26,583 OF EAST RIVER Savings Bank. The finder will please leave it at the bank, No. 3 Chambers st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER, NOS. 20 AND 22 EAST 35TH ST., Has vacant one large suite and some upper rooms, with or without private table; also, in her elegant house, NO. 8 EAST 57TH ST., Only one very handsome parlor suite; crystal chandeliers and furnished accordingly.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in an elegant residence adjoining 5th av., and near the Windsor Hotel, will rent one or two suites of rooms, completely and elegantly furnished, with extra first-class accommodations and private table, if required; highest references. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with a large front room on upper floor, with or without board, in a small private family; location 32d st., near 5th av.; terms, $22. Address B, B. P., Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 214 MADISON AV., CORNER 36TH ST.—A small family can be handsomely accommodated with a finely-furnished second floor, consisting of three large rooms, hall-room, and bath-room; private table.

THE ADVERTISER OFFERS TO A FAMILY without small children a very handsomely-furnished first and second floor, with full board. Address PRIVATE FAMILY, Box No. 268 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

PARTIES LOOKING FOR SUPERIOR suites of rooms, with private tables can be recommended to unexceptionable houses on 5th av. at reduced prices. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, Everett Library, No. 588 6th av.

NO. 22 WEST 51ST ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, en suite or single, to let, with unexceptionable board, to families or single gentlemen; references exchanged.

A FAMILY ON MURRAY HILL, NEAR Madison av., wishes to let rooms with private table. They are handsomely furnished and desirable in every respect. Address M. S., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, en suite or singly, to families or gentlemen, with first-class board; house and location unexceptionable; references. No. 34 East 32d st.

ONE DOOR FROM MADISON SQUARE, No. 33 East 23d st.—Elegantly-furnished floors, with or without board or with private table, for parties desiring positively first class accommodations.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—Nicely-furnished large front rooms, sunny exposure, in a French family for two; excellent table; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 224.—PARLOR FLOOR, ELEgantly furnished; private table, if desired; also, rooms for gentlemen; breakfast, if required; basement room, suitable for physician; references exchanged.

ONE OR TWO HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms to let with first-class board to gentleman and wife by a private family on Lexington av., near 37th st.; references. Address F. R., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

SEVENTEENTH ST., NO. 61, WEST, NEAR 5TH AV.—Single room, with board, to rent to gentleman desiring a comfortable home in a family of refinement.

THIRTY-SECOND ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Two or four rooms on second floor, with private table if desired. Inquire of TEACKLE & PURDY, No. 1,243 Broadway.

FORTY-SECOND ST., NO. 213, NEAR Broadway.—A private family offers handsomely-furnished rooms, with board, en suite or singly; references given and required.

BEAUTIFUL LOCATION.—NO. 47 WEST 50TH St., between 5th and 6th avs.; handsome parlor, rooms en suite and singly, with board; all home comforts; moderate prices.

TO LET—A PLEASANT BACK ROOM, SOUTHERN exposure, to one or two gentlemen, with or without board; hot and cold water; family strictly private; references. No. 50 Morton st.; high stoop.

VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH AND without board, in choice location, to suit wishes of all comers. Apply at the Exchange, No. 737 Broadway, Room No. 17.

FIFTH AV., NO. 243.—A PLEASANT THIRD floor, with private table, or a party of gentlemen, with or without breakfast; also, two pleasant rooms on fourth floor.

NO. 82 IRVING PLACE, TWO DOORS FROM Gramercy Park.—Entire second floor; large, light, unusually pleasant, sunny rooms; private table if preferred; references.

NO. 39 WEST 14TH ST.—MISS LUDLOW HAS a suite of rooms just vacated to rent, with board; southern exposure; unexceptionable references given and required.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208, MADISON PARK.—Second and parlor floors, handsomely furnished, private baths; with or without private table; parlor and bedroom. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NEAR MADISON Square.—At No. 36 East 23d st., to let, with first-class board, a handsome back parlor, and other rooms on second floor; private table, if desired; references.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS., NEAR GILSEY HOUSE.—Two or three gentlemen can obtain first-class table board; terms reasonable.

ONE SUITE OF ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED rooms and one single room to let, with board, by a family occupying their own house; reference required. No. 43 West 22d st.

NO. 4 WEST 22D ST.—SECOND FLOOR FRONT rooms handsomely furnished, other pleasant rooms, with board; house and appointments very desirable; locality attractive; references given and required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, WITH board, to gentleman and wife, a pleasant room, with hall room adjoining; ample closet room; references exchanged. No. 325 West 20th st.

NO. 117 WEST 34TH ST., FOUR DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY.—An elegant second floor, handsomely furnished, with private table; also one smaller suite. References exchanged.

ONE BLOCK FROM WINDSOR HOTEL, No. 26 East 47th st.—Second floor, elegantly furnished, with or without private table; also third floor front alcove room; terms reasonable.

FIVE DOORS FROM GILSEY HOUSE.—Elegantly furnished parlor and second floor; private or general table; prices moderate; references. No. 41 West 29th st.

NO. 59 WEST 28TH ST.—TWO OR THREE nicely furnished, sunny rooms to let, with unexceptionable board; references given and required.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with board, at No. 68 West 39th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NO. 7 EAST 46TH ST.—TWO SMALL ROOMS on fourth floor and one large front room on third floor to rent, to gentlemen only, with board.

NO. 107 EAST 31ST ST.—TWO CONNECTING rooms to let, with board, to a family or a party of gentlemen.

NO. 48 EAST 21ST ST.—PLEASANT FIRST AND second floor rooms, with board; hall room on fourth floor.

WILL LET ONE OR THREE ROOMS, (connecting,) with board, to a suitable party, with a private family at No. 171 West 10th st.

NO. 45 EAST 22D ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Elegantly-furnished rooms, with first-class board, for families and single gentlemen; references.

NO. 563 7TH AV.—ROOMS TO LET, FURNISHed or unfurnished, with or without board; also furnished rooms to let to young ladies.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—HANDSOMELY FURnished suite of front rooms, with board; terms moderate.

NO. 34 WEST 24TH ST.—A SPLEN

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

RAILWAY COMPLICATIONS.

ACTION OF THE UNSECURED CREDITORS OF THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD—PROCEEDINGS IN BANKRUPTCY BEGUN.

At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon no answer had been received to the letter of the unsecured creditors of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company to the President of the company, inquiring why if bonds were being issued to pay the floating debt, there should not be delivered to the St. Louis creditors a sufficient amount to pay their admitted demand. The meeting which was to have been held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel was therefore adjourned till to-day at noon. Another reason for the adjournment was that late on Tuesday Mr. Frank J. Bowman, attorney for the St. Louis creditors, received a dispatch from Thomas C. Reynolds stating that on that afternoon Calvin Littlefield, of New-York, holding bonds of the Atlantic and Pacific, applied to Judge Treat to appoint a Receiver of the road, and that the Judge had laid the matter over till the following day. Mr. Bowman informed a TIMES reporter yesterday that Judge Treat had heard the arguments in the matter of application for a Receiver, after which he made an order for the immediate appointment of one. But in order to see if the parties could not agree upon a proper person to serve as Receiver, the Judge again laid the matter over for one day. Should the parties fail to agree the court will make the appointment. On Tuesday evening a private meeting of parties representing $750,000 of stock was held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. At this meeting a resolution was prepared requesting the present Directors of the company to resign. The refusal of Mr Fisk to attend the meeting yesterday is viewed with suspicion. At the first meeting he promised to attend at the next to answer certain questions to be propounded by Mr. Bowman. Instead of attending the meeting Mr. Fisk sent a note saying that it would not be practicable for him to be present at the adjourned meeting, and that they had better see Mr. John E Burrill, the company's attorney.

The company decline to waive the formal notice of taking depositions in bankruptcy cases, as proposed by Mr. Bowman, and accepted by Mr. Fisk, at the meeting held on Monday. This necessitates a delay of a few days for the purpose of giving the notice required by law. Notice has been served on Mr. Vail of a commencement of proceedings in bankruptcy, for the purpose of preventing any further negotiations for the sale of the bonds in his hands.

PREDICAMENT OF A SPECULATOR.

RESULT OF THE CORNER IN LARD—THE "BULL" LOADED WITH OLD LARD AND NEW COMING IN—A COMPROMISE PROBABLE.

On Saturday last between 10,000 and 14,000 tierces of lard were delivered to the "bull" in the recent corner. By the rules of the Exchange he should have paid for them on Monday, but he was some $60,000 short at the close of business on that day, and yesterday morning there was a dispute on the Exchange over the matter. The dealers whose money was withheld seized upon the opportunity of returning with interest the lack of mercy that had been dealt out to themselves. Stimulated by their threats, the unfortunate "bull" managed, it is said, by paying exorbitant interest, to borrow the deficiency in time to save himself from the results of their ire. There still remained due him an undelivered shortage of from 6,000 to 7,000 tierces, and to this he looked for his profits. Dealers, however, refused to settle on the basis of the top prices of last week, on the ground that they were exorbitant and unjust. The bull, by his broker, summoned three of them before the Lard Committee, the contracts reading that all disputed points in regard to quality, &c., "shall be referred to that committee, whose decision shall be final." The heaviest of the "shorts" appeared before the committee and presented the following protest:

"In order to establish what should be the price of lard for the settlement of October contracts, it will be necessary to give testimony, for no committee can give a decision except from the testimony before them. The price of lard a few days ago was under 14 cents; it is under that price to-day. Yet from Thursday to Saturday last the price of lard for October delivery rose from 14¼ to 17¼ cents per pound; and during those same days lard of equal quality was offered for cash at 13½. I was short for October delivery in my name, but wholly for account of other parties. They are responsible men, not members of this Exchange, and deposited margins to the amount of thousands of dollars beyond the value of spot lard as it stood last Saturday or to-day; yet by the artificial advance of three cents per pound last week the parties to whom we have to deliver claim a large balance as due them on our contract. Now, we are willing to submit to whatever loss may have resulted from our short sales; but we should only be compelled to settle at a just and legitimate market value. Lard is not worth as much to-day as the price named in our contract, yet for our non-fulfillment of those contracts damages are claimed of three cents per pound. Now, if we can prove that the rise of three cents per pound was not the result of scarcity nor of home or export demand, but almost solely of manipulation, and that brokers were publicly buying and selling for the same party, and that the rapid rise of one quarter, one-half, and even one cent per pound in a few moments was only an apparent rise, inasmuch as buyer and seller was only one party, though represented by different brokers—if we can prove this, then surely we cannot in law or equity be called on to settle our contracts at a price so artificial and so false. For, by the same process, the price could have been forced to twenty or fifty cents per pound, because one party owned the entire stock. In order to prove what we assert we will bring witnesses, and we desire to appear before a Committee having power to send for persons and papers, and to compel attendance and to administer oaths. This committee has no such power; and, therefore, while we do not doubt you would give an impartial decision on the evidence, we are not willing to submit to your decision, because you cannot compel the attendance of such witnesses as we desire to summon and put under oath. By the conditions of our contract all disputes as to the quality of the lard and other matters relating to the contract are referred to the Lard Committee, but this did not contemplate nor have reference to a matter such as is now at issue, in which many thousand dollars are involved, and in which sworn evidence and compulsory attendance of witnesses are essential to our rights. We object to your jurisdiction with perfect respect toward each member of your committee, and solely for the reasons named."

The other two "shorts" made similar objections on the ground that the matter in dispute was outside the wording and the spirit of the contracts. The "bull," in answer, refused to go before the Arbitration Committee, alleging that the Lard committee had full jurisdiction. The committee adjourned for deliberation until 3 o'clock, when they decided that the claim of the "shorts" to have the matter considered by the Arbitration Committee should be granted. The unfortunate "bull" is in a predicament. He is loaded with some 14,000 tierces of old lard at a price far above its value—about $60,000 in the aggregate—and this in the face of a marked low price of land which is beginning to arrive freely. He has, it is believed, borrowed immense sums at an exorbitant rate of interest, and the only resource to which he looked for his profits is as good as cut off by this decision of the Lard Committee. He will probably accept the offer of the "shorts" to settle on a fair basis without troubling the Arbitration Committee. The committee to revise the rules of the provision trade have framed a by-law similar to that in use in the Chicago Exchange and in the Cotton Exchange in this City, providing for similar settlements on the basis of the current price of spot lard with a five per cent. penalty added.

CHRISTIAN MISSION OF DEAF MUTES.

The third anniversary exercises of the Christian Mission of Deaf Mutes took place last evening in St. Ann's Episcopal Church, in Eighteenth street. The proceedings were particularly interesting, and were witnessed by a tolerably large audience. The Trustees of the society submitted a report showing the progress of this kind of Christian work in this country. It is gradually winning its way to recognition, and much temporal and spiritual good is being done. St. Ann's is the only church in this City which has shown any great amount of interest in this work. Here services for deaf mutes are held every Sunday afternoon, at which the rector of the church invariably officiates. So much has the work progressed in this country that a deaf mute, now a candidate for orders, is soon to be admitted to the priesthood, the first case since the day of Pentecost. The New-York Society supports a home for aged and infirm deaf mutes in East Thirteenth street, where a reception will be given on Wednesday evening, the 17th inst. The Trustees, in conclusion, made an earnest appeal for money assistance. Their income last year was but $5,230, all the work being carried on with that amount. Right Rev. Bishop Garrett, of Northern California, and Right Rev. Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, then made a few remarks. Bishop Garrett was glad to know that so much good work was being done, that the spiritual was impenetrating the material so nobly. Deaf and dumb people have a latent capacity which he was glad to see had been discovered by the brethren of St. Ann's. There was in nature not much power of restoration, but there was of compensation. He thought all the world in which we lived was a wounded world. Bishop Whipple believed that the best argument of their holy religion would be found in just such displays as his hearers were then witnessing. If they would convince any one that Christ was the Church of the Apostles then they must do the work of the Apostles. A collection was then taken up for the benefit of the society, a considerable sum being realized for the cause.

SALE OF MR. VAINI'S PAINTINGS.

The entire collection of paintings, water-colors, etchings, drawings, studio furniture, books, costumes, antiques, &c., belonging to the estate of the late Pietro Vaini, now on exhibition at No. 817 Broadway, will be sold by auction, on this and to-morrow evenings, by Messrs. Leavitt & Co. Among the etchings is one by Fortuny, with autograph. There are also a small landscape by the same artist, a water-color by Newton Fielding, of London, and several good oil-paintings by Dupre, Mieris, Robert, Pinelli, and Couturier. The works of Mr. Vaini, in oil and water colors, will be offered at the same time.

KINGS COUNTY ASYLUM ABUSES.

DR. ORDRONAUX'S INVESTIGATION OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE LUNATIC ASYLUM—A BADLY-CONDUCTED INSTITUTION.

Dr. John Ordronaux, State Commissioner in Lunacy, commenced yesterday a general investigation into the affairs of the Kings County Lunatic Asylum at Flatbush. The committee met at 3 o'clock P. M. at the office of Mr. Dwight Johnson, No. 201 Montague street, Brooklyn. The four gentlemen appointed by Mayor Hunter to assist the Commissioner in the investigation—John Greenwood, Dwight Johnson, John J. Van Nostrand, and Charles A. Townsend—were present, as were also several ladies, members of the State Aid Society, who had been subpœnaed as witnesses. Dr. Ordronaux opened the investigation by an address to the members of the committee, in which he read the correspondence which had passed between himself and the Mayor in reference to the investigation.

The first witness called was Miss Dora B. Robinson, a member of the local Board of Visitors of Kings County, who was sworn, and testified in reference to what had come under her own personal observation during her official visits to the institution. She said she had lived in Flatbush for thirty years, and had been a member of the Visiting Committee for two years; had always been in the habit of visiting the institution, but never took particular notice of what was going on there until she went there in an official capacity; when she first went there, two years ago, she was treated very courteously; since the present management had come into power it had been different; Dr. Blanchard was very uncommunicative, and did not treat her with that kindness and courtesy which she had a right to expect; the food was not remarkably good, but there was more fault to be found with the quantity than with the quality; there would have been enough, but it was not properly distributed. a hall with twenty patients getting as much as one with thirty; her first visit under the new régime was in September last; found a lack of bedding and furniture in the rooms; the nurses said they had asked for more, and failed to get them; she was never treated with active, but often with passive, rudeness; had been refused the key to the halls, and if it was given her, it was never handed to her, but thrown down on the table; had heard rude and profane language among the nurses and physicians, and almost always found them smoking; she performed her duties in spite of all this, as did the other members of the committee; she had never seen the nurses abuse the patients, but there was a sick man in one of the wards who would throw up his arms and act as though he was in mortal fear every time the nurse came near him, but who would lay perfectly quiet when she approached, and take food from her; patients often complained to her of ill-treatment, and she believed they were ill-treated in many cases; saw one of the nurse's trying to force an old lady's hands into her dress, and the blood was flowing from wounds she had made; she was transferred to another part of the building, but was back in the same hall now; another nurse she saw removed by Dr. McDonald for breaking a patient's arm with an iron pump-handle, but had been reinstated by Dr. Blanchard; one old colored woman with the rheumatism was put into a cell just after breakfast, and kept there all day without any dinner; another female patient, of savory low mental order, was put in a cell lying on a bag of straw; there were many complaints on the part of the female patients of being compelled to do outside sewing for the Matron; they also complained of profane and obscene language on the part of keepers; the male patients who did the farm-work were compelled to do it clad in their Summer garments. In conclusion, Miss Robinson stated that the nurses employed were ignorant and incompetent, many of them being young girls of seventeen or eighteen years of age, and that the physicians neglected the patients; keepers were very reckless in the use of the strait jacket; three nurses were discharged for testifying against the managers before the Board of Supervisors.

The next witness was Mr. Bernard Strauss, of No. 51 Graham avenue, Brooklyn, who was an inmate of the asylum in April last. He claimed that he was sent there through a religious conspiracy on the part of his enemies; that he was a Reformed Israelite, and the orthodox Jews desired to get him out of the way; Commissioner Raber signed the commitment on the certificate of one physician, and when he was taken to Flatbush he was not examined medically, and no one asked him any questions, but he was put into a room with twelve lunatics; he asked for a separate room, as he could not sleep, but was refused. Once he saw a lunatic severely whipped by an attendant for tearing his own coat, and because witness looked astonished at such treatment the attendant hit him a blow on the back of the head with his fist. Another time the dinner of corned beef and cabbage was so bad that he could not eat it, and a boarder offered him a piece of bread, which made the attendant so angry that he took witness by the collar and kicked him out of the room. He also put him in a strait-jacket for tearing his clothes. Finally, through the intervention of friends, he succeeded in getting out. He claimed to have been perfectly sane all the time, and seemed to think Raber was concerned in the plot to deprive him of his liberty.

The investigation was then adjourned to meet at the same place at 3 o'clock P. M. to-day.

A SCHOOL OF THE CORNET.

GENEROSITY OF AN AMATEUR PERFORMER—HOW THE SCHOOL WAS FORMED.

Probably few persons are aware that what may virtually be termed a free school of the cornet has been in existence in this City for more than three years. Mr. Samuel H. Crook, of No. 84 Chatham street, the originator of the school, is an amateur performer of considerable merit on several instruments, and it was through his love of music that he was led to organize the class in question. Mr. Crook, who is a native of New-England, came to this City some forty years ago and has lived here ever since. His musical education was begun, however, at a very early age, and long before he left home to seek his fortune in the Metropolis. His first instrument was a fife of a very primitive character, made by himself out of a piece of alder, when about seven years old. A year later he guided a traveler across the Connecticut River, and was rewarded with a silver quarter of a dollar. This was the first money he had ever earned, and he laid it out in the purchase of a real "store fife," made of beech-wood. After his arrival in New-York a portion of his first earnings was devoted to the purchase of a flute, which he soon learned to play with considerable skill. In the course of time, as his salary was increased, he secured the aid of a master, and in a very short time was reckoned among the best amateur performers in the City. About three years ago Mr. Crook's son, Samuel H. Crook, Jr., having manifested a decided taste for music, he employed a teacher for him, and he began to learn the cornet. Having acquired a fair amount of proficiency, it suggested itself to the master and pupil that a bass was needed, and Mr. Crook, Sr., was asked to take part in the performance. Mr. Crook had never played on an instrument of the kind. He borrowed a baritone, and after ten minutes' practice found that he could play a very fair accompaniment to "Auld Lang Syne." He then bought an instrument, and thenceforth the tunes played together. The first experiment having been so successful, the members of the little class began to look about for a fourth, and another member was soon obtained. Mr. Crook was so well pleased with the progress made that he determined to increase the class until a full band was secured. It was about a year after the lessons had been begun that he came to this conclusion, and several members having been added to the class meantime, he found that the room he had set apart for their meetings, in his house, was too small. He therefore, rented a room in the Rutgers Fire Insurance building, in Chatham square, and furnished it at his own expense. Here the meetings have been held regularly ever since, and the class now has about twenty-seven members. The teacher now employed is Major D. L. Downing, leader of the Ninth Regiment Band, and the members of the class meet for practice every Friday evening.

As before intimated, the school is to all intents and purposes a free school, as a nominal charge of $2 per month only is made to each pupil. The rental of the room is $300 per annum, besides the gas and the expense of keeping it in proper order. It is open to the members of the class every day and evening. In addition to the purchase of the furniture, Mr. Crook has expended over three thousand dollars in instruments, and has bought several hundred dollars' worth of music for the use of the class. In view of the success already achieved, Mr. Crook is desirous of still further increasing the membership of his class, and will admit any young gentleman to its privileges upon the presentation of the proper credentials of his good standing and ability, always reserving to himself the right to reject an application should he see fit to do so.

THE MINIATURE YACHTING SEASON.

The miniature yacht race at Prospect Park, which has been pending for several weeks, and two attempts to sail which resulted in a failure, was completed yesterday, and the prize was won by Mr. Northrup's Millie, her only competitor being Mr. Peto's Maria. The prize was a $25 cup, presented to the Commodore of the American Model Yacht Association, and by him put up to be sailed for by the members of the club. The wind was light, and blowing from the west, and the course from the dam to the black path, on the west shore. The Millie won both heats, beating the Maria five minutes in the first heat, and two minutes and forty seconds in the second heat. There was also a race between the Maria and Mr. A. J. Dayton's Unknown, in which the Unknown beat the Maria forty seconds. The season at Prospect Park will close on Saturday next, at which time Mr. George Dayton will offer a prize, open to all boats, on time allowance.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

William J. Schloss, cloths, of No. 204 Church street, has been thrown into involuntary bankruptcy by his creditors.

The stock of Hathaway & Keller, manufacturers of trimmings, of No. 8 Howard street, has been seized by the Sheriff.

J. G. Weld & Co., cotton brokers, who recently suspended, have been reinstated in the privileges of the Cotton Exchange.

Morris Wilkins was appointed yesterday by Mayor Wickham Trustee of Common Schools in place of William Herring, resigned.

The Cunard steam-ship Scythia, which left Liverpool on Oct. 23 and Queenstown on Oct. 24, reached this port yesterday with mail news later by two days.

C. B. Conant & Co., extensive coal dealers, of Trinity Building, have made an assignment to William H. Marston, of No. 21 Water street. The firm refuse particulars.

One thousand packages of smuggled cigarettes were seized on Tuesday on the corner of Greenwich and Warren streets by Special Agents Brackett and Russell and Inspector Fideau, of Col. Howe's office.

The Committee of Exports on Hard Sugar, who are sitting in the Custom-house, have held nine sessions, and will probably conclude their labors by the end of next week.

The Transatlantic Steam-ship Company notified the Commissioners of Docks yesterday that Mr. Louis De Fabian had been appointed their General Agent, in place of Mr. George Mackenzie.

The second of the free course of lectures at the Temple Ahawath Chesed, Lexington avenue, corner of Fifty-fifth street, will be delivered this evening by Rev. Dr. Henry G. Jacobs. Suject, "Our First Parents."

Mr. Thomas McLelland, proprietor of the Twenty-third street line of stages, accidentally fell down stairs at his residence, No. 51 East Seventy-eighth street, on Sunday, and received a fracture of the skull from which he died yesterday.

The abstract report of the Department of Truancy for the month ending Oct. 30 gives the total number of cases investigated as 626, of which num ber 266 were found to be actual cases of truancy Of the latter number, 250 were again placed at school

At the stated meeting of the Board of Education held yesterday, Charles Edward Lydecker was appointed tutor in place of Benjamin C. Gregory, resigned. The salaries of Charles Wolfe and Ivan Dickels were increased from $600 to $750 per annum.

A barge owned by John H. Starin was run into by an unknown schooner at 10 o'clock on Tuesday night. The barge took fire from the upsetting of a stove and was burned to the water's edge. The general cargo with which she was laden was a total loss.

During the week ending with Saturday, Oct. 30, plans for the erection of thirty-five new buildings were submitted for the approval of the department, at an estimated cost of $455 300. Of this number, twenty-one were first-class dwellings, two French-flat houses, and six stores, to cost $225,000.

The Engineer of the Department of Parks reported yesterday to the Commissioners that it would be necessary to suspend travel over Central Bridge, Harlem River, for some time, in order to facilitate the repairing of the draw. The board ordered that the bridge be closed after the races at Jerome Park.

Judge Fancher delivered a decision yesterday in the suit of Messrs. Sinclair & Milne against Ehe Charlier, to recover a balance of $5 692 30 for stone work on the defendant's building, tried recently before the Court of Arbitration of the Chamber of Commerce. His decision was in favor of the plaintiffs for the full amount claimed.

The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Directors met in the office of the company, yesterday afternoon, to consider the letter recently sent by Herman Reichtein, of St. Louis, to the President, the substance of which has been published. Messrs. Stout, Stone, and Gen. Fisk were appointed a committee to communicate with Mr. Reichtein.

The result of the election had the effect yesterday of making the Mayor's office almost deserted. The only person who called upon Mr. Wickham, and who had a long interview with him, was Col. Sellews. The Mayor was unusually reticent. When asked his opinion about the election he replied that he had nothing whatever to communicate.

A man who refused to give his name, and was therefore arraigned as John Doe, appeared before Justice Flammer at the Tombs Police Court, charged with attempting to personate Morris Brown, No. 119 Eighth street, for the purpose of casting a vote in Brown's stead. He was held in $2,000 bail to answer.

On Tuesday 250 cigars and 420 bundles of cigarettes, not on the manifest, were seized by Customs officers on board the steam-ship City of Havana. They were addressed to George E. Shields, apothecary, No. 890 Broadway. A year ago $1,500 worth of smuggled goods were seized in this man's store by Special Agent Brackett and Inspector Fideau.

Rev. G. Sampson, D. D., will lecture before the New-York Liberal Club, Friday, Nov. 5, at 8 P. M. Subject, "Scientific History of Spiritual Manifestations." He will defend the views of Dr. Marvin as opposed to those advanced by Mrs. Emma Hardinge Britten in a late lecture on the "Religious and Scientific Aspects of Spiritualism versus Mediomania.

During an altercation about the result of the election yesterday evening, at No. 327 East Thirty-second street, between Richard Murray, of No. 351 East Thirty-second street, and Thomas Kerwin, of No. 331 East Thirty-second street, Murray drew a pocket-knife and stabbed Kerwin in the abdomen, inflicting a severe wound. Murray was arrested and locked up in the Thirty-fifth Street Station, and Kerwin was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

A complimentary testimonial will be given to Richard Goodwin, the champion feather-weight boxer of England, at Harry Hill's to-day. "Billy" Edwards, Arthur Chambers, "Joe" and "Mike" Coburn, "Seddons Mouse," and other pugilists will take part in the affair. Goodwin, who arrived here on Tuesday last, has fought seventeen fights in England. Edwards and "Sam" Collyer will probably spar together for the first time in this City since their last appearance in the ring.

Mr. Henry M. Walters, of No. 186 Essex street, accompanied by his wife, entered the restaurant of Chris. Johnson, No. 34 West Fourth street, last evening for the purpose of procuring some refreshment. While they were sitting at a table an unknown man entered the saloon and grossly insulted Mrs. Walters. Mr. Walters sprang to protect his wife, when the ruffian drew a knife and endeavored to stab him in the neck. Mr. Walters succeeded in warding off the blow, but was badly cut about the right hand. He was taken to the Mercer Street Station, where his wound was dressed by the Police Surgeon, and afterward removed to his residence.

Mr. William A. Abbott, counsel for Cornelius F. Timpson, Trustee in Bankruptcy for the new firm of Clews & Co., appeared yesterday morning at Register Ketchum's office and announced that he would not examine Mr. Benjamin H. Cheever any further. During a consultation with Edward F. Brown, counsel for J. Nelson Tapman, Trustee in Bankruptcy for the old firm of Clews & Co., he stated to Mr. Abbott that there was no further need of this examination, as all the facts which were valuable to them had been already obtained, and that they were sufficient to warrant their demanding the withdrawal of Mr. Cheever's claim. Mr. Edward T. Bartlett, of the firm of Bell, Bartlett & Wilson, counsel for Mr. Cheever, states that they will not cross-examine, but that on Wednesday next their client will be present at the Register's office for further examination.

BROOKLYN.

Gill Cotte and a man named Corr, made a brutal assault on the proprietor of a beer saloon in Harrison street, and one of his customers named Theodore Markenbal, late on Tuesday night. Cotte and Corr, who are well-known roughs, were drunk, and committed the assault without any provocation. Cotte was arrested and committed yesterday morning by Justice Semler. Corr effected his escape.

Judge Gilbert, in the Supreme Court, refused an application for a writ of error and stay of proceedings made by Counselor Keady in the case of John Clark, who is to be hanged at Rochester, in Monroe County, on Friday, for the murder of John Prever. The application was made on the ground that during the trial evidence had been admitted showing that Clark had committed a murder ten years before the occurrence of the crime of which he has been convicted.

LONG ISLAND.

Henry Mott, of Far Rockaway, was killed by an east-bound train, on Tuesday evening, while attempting to cross the track of the Southern Railroad. He leaves a wife and nine children.

NEW-JERSEY.

Frederick Eiche, nine years of age, of No. 136 Greene street, Newark, attempted to cross Elm street in advance of a fire-engine on its way to a fire on Tuesday evening and was knocked down and killed.

Charles Gallahe, of No. 25 Avenue C, New-York, while walking on the Weehawken branch of the Erie Road, in Hoboken, yesterday, was struck by a train and instantly killed. His body was removed to the Morgue.

Early on Tuesday night an entrance was forced into the dry-goods store of Mr. Hewson, on Washington street, Paterson. The watchman noticed that one of the rear windows had been forced and went to notify Mr. Hewson. When the two returned they made an examination of the building and discovered that crapes, laces, and silks, valued in all at $1,500, had been stolen.

J. W. Bissell, of Jersey City, yesterday charged that Justice of the Peace P. N. Horsley assaulted him violently while engaged in the trial of a case in Horsley's court. The Justice was arrested and put under $200 bail.

James Curran, Jr., Freeholder of Hudson County, against whom a jury recently rendered a verdict awarding his seat to William Stahr, has resigned. Mr. Stahr had taken steps to procure a judgment of ouster against him.

On election night a party of boys went to a yard at the foot of Van Vorst street, Jersey City, with the evident intention of stealing wood to build a bonfire. Peter Curley, a stevedore, ordered them away. They failed to obey promptly, and he discharged into their midst a load of buckshot. George Barwich, one of the boys, was struck by the shot in several parts of the body. His injuries, though painful, are not necessarily fatal. Curley was arrested on a warrant issued by Justice Fanier yesterday, and placed under $500 bail to appear for trial.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE CITY.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE SMALL-POX HOSPITAL—THE GENERAL CONDITIONS OF HEALTH MORE FAVORABLE.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, Dr. Janes, Assistant Sanitary Superintendent, who has had charge of the Riverside Hospital on Blackwell's Island since its transfer to the Health Department, presented a report for five months from May 1 to Sept. 30. From this report it appears that during the period stated there were 1,447 patients suffering from small-pox admitted. Of these, 343 died. Of the patients who died, 58 were one year of age and under; 40 were between one and two years; 20 were between two and three years; 13 between three and four years; 8 between four and five years, and 204 over five years. The expenses of the hospital during the period covered by the report, amounted to $9,082 12.

Col. Prentice, attorney of the board, reported that during the month of October 279 actions had been instituted by order of the board for violations of the ordinances and noncompliance with the orders of the board, and that $892 69 had been collected as penalties and costs on judgments rendered in favor of the board.

Dr. Taylor, Chief of the Vaccinating Corps, reported that during the month of October the total number of vaccinations by the corps, was 3,442, of which 888 were primary and 2,554 were revaccinations. The Resident Physicians at the Colored Home and Deaf and Dumb Asylum had performed 455 vaccinations with points furnished by the Health Department, and $35 75 had been received from sales of vaccine virus.

Messrs. Kane and Savage petitioned the board to allow them to deposit manure on their lots at the foot of Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets, East River, and the petition was laid on the table.

Following is a comparative statement of contagious diseases reported during the past two weeks:

Week ending Oct. 23—Typhus fever, 3; typhoid fever, 18; scarlet fever, 30; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 3; measles, 2; diphtheria, 76; small-pox, 26.

Week ending Oct. 30—Typhoid fever, 17; scarlet fever, 29; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 1; measles, 5; diphtheria, 88; small-pox, 37.

The following is taken from the report of Dr Elisha Harris, Registrar of Vital Statistics:

"The reported number of deaths in the week ending on Saturday, Oct. 30, was 482, and the number recently as having actually occurred during the third week of October was 483. The records of mortality in the corresponding two weeks last year in this City show 519 reported for the fourth week, and 503 verified for the third week. The general conditions of health in the City are manifestly more favorable to human life at present than they were a year ago. The great increase in fatal pneumonia during the past fortnight has been counterbalanced by an equally marked decrease in infant mortality and deaths from diarrheal diseases. Diphtheria, scarlatina, continued fevers, and puerperal diseases were less frequent than our death list week, than in the past weeks, and less by twenty than the number of deaths they caused in the corresponding week last year. The death-rate in the City last week was equal to 23.64 per 1,000 annually. The rate reported for London in the week ending Oct. 16, was 21.8. Edinburgh and Glasgow reported 21 per 1,000, and in the twenty-one other cities of Great Britain it was equal to 24 per 1,000. Paris reported its rate as 25 per 1,000, and Berlin and most of the German cities reported, at the beginning of October, from 30 to 38 per 1,000."

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Hon. Lyman Tremain, of Albany, is at the Gilsey House.

Assemblyman George West, of Ballston, N. Y., is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Judge T. R. Westbrook, of the New-York Supreme Court, is at the Sturtevant House.

Chief Engineer Sylvanus H. Sweet, of Albany, and the Vokes Family are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Chief Engineer Robert Potts and Lieut. B. H. Buckingham, United States Navy, are at the Union Square Hotel.

Baron Blanc, Italian Minister at Washington, and ex-Gov. J. Gregory Smith, of Vermont, are at the Brevoort House.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland; State Senator S. S. Lowery, of Utica; Judge George F. Comstock, of Syracuse; Hon. B. Platt Carpenter and Hon. H. G. Eastman, of Poughkeepsie; State Prison Inspector Moss K. Platt and Hon. Smith M. Weed, of Plattsburg, N. Y.; ex-Congressman James M. Marvin, of Saratoga, and J. H. Ketcham, Commissioner of the District of Columbia, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A WOMAN CHARGED WITH KILLING HER HUSBAND.

Mary Connolly was committed to the Monmouth County Jail, at Freehold, N. J., yesterday, to answer a charge of having murdered her husband. Mrs. Connolly and her husband, Michael Connolly, lived near the grist mills, distant three miles from Freehold. Connolly returned home on Monday evening somewhat under the influence of liquor, and found his wife in much the same condition. They became engaged in an altercation and words soon led to blows. Mrs. Connolly, it is claimed, to resist her husband's violence, seized a club and dealt him a blow on the head, stunning him, and then followed up the assault, while he lay prostrate on the floor, by striking him a number of times on the body and head. He lingered until Tuesday evening when he died. A Coroner was summoned, and he ordered Mrs. Connolly into custody to await the result of the inquest, which will be held to-morrow.

THE THIRD AVENUE BANK'S RECEIVER.

The Committee of the Depositors of the Third Avenue Savings Bank, with the advice of the depositors' attorney, Mr. Edward Fitch, has asked for the removal of Mr. William S. Carman, the Receiver who was appointed by a decree of Oct. 4. Under the petition of the depositors, with affidavits alleging grounds of removal attached, an order has been granted to show cause why Mr. Carman should not be removed and a new Receiver put in his place, and also why a stay of proceedings on the part of the present Receiver should not be granted. The order is made returnable at a special term to be held at Windsor at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon, and has been served. The depositors say that they show good cause for the removal of Mr. Carman, and are hopeful of a favorable decree from the court.

THE DUEL IN DELANCEY STREET.

In the case of Joseph Goldman and David Jerslow, the Russo-Polish Jews who shot each other to death in the rooms of Daniel Pearlson, at No. 106 Delancey street, on Tuesday afternoon, Coroner Croker assumed charge yesterday and empaneled a jury. Beyond the facts fully published in yesterday's TIMES, no further particulars regarding the affair can be gathered by the Police. Capt. Ulman and Detective Mullen, of the Tenth Precinct, are, however, endeavoring to search out some information regarding the cause of the duel. The bodies of Goldman and Jerslow are at the Morgue. Coroner Croker will hold the inquest during the coming week.

"THE ARCADIAN."

A humorous review of the election, in verse, will appear in this week's *Arcadian*. It is too long for quotation here, but it is quite equal to some of Charles Halpine's compositions, and will be read with interest by all who have watched the "decline and fall of the Tammany Empire."

NO REMEDY EXTANT

Equals DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR for all cases of Sores, Piles, Burns, and Corns. It stops pain instantly, and leaves no scar. Sold by druggists.—*Advertisement*

"OFF WITH his head; so much for Buckingham," or place upon it one of KNOX'S graceful and elegant HATS of the Fall and Winter style. Thus clemency will displace cruelty. Buy your HATS at No. 212 Broadway, No. 533 Broadway, or in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.—*Advertisement.*

COUGHS, HOARSENESS, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.—Speedy and certain cure. HERMAN'S TOLU AND LIVERWORT EXPECTORANT. Sold by druggists. Only 50 cents per bottle.—*Advertisement.*

PRINT CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 3.—Printing Cloths are steady at 4 9-16c. for 64x64, with a quiet market.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 3—12:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3 ⅜ cent., which is 1 ⅜ cent. below the Bank of England rate. The discount rate is firmer in consequence of heavy German orders. The bank rate will probably remain unchanged to-morrow. The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is 2½ ⅜ cent. Canada, 94 7-16 for both money and the account. United States Bonds, new 5s, 103¾.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 15¾.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £370,000.

4 P. M.—Consols, 94 5-16 for money, and 94 7-16 for the account. Paris advices quote Rentes at 65f. 67½c.

5 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 15¾.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 3—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is easier and prices are unchanged; sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 31,000 bales, of which 9,000 bales are American. Cotton to arrive quiet and unchanged.

1 P. M.—Cotton to arrive, sellers offering at 1-32d. decline. Sales of Middling Uplands, regular contract, shipped November and December, at 16 11-16d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped December and January, (per sail,) at 6 13-16d.; do., do., November delivery, at 6¾d.; do. do., December and January delivery, 6¾d. Provisions—Lard, 60s. ⅌ cwt. Bacon, 60s. ⅌ cwt. for Short Clear Middles.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 75,000 bales were American.

LONDON, Nov. 3—5 P. M.—Produce—Tallow, 51s. 9d. ⅌ cwt. for 1875.

Evening.—Spirits of Turpentine, 26s. ⅌ cwt. Calcutta Linseed, 50s. 9d.@51s. ⅌ cwt. Linseed-oil, 21s. 6d.@24s. 9d. ⅌ cwt.

ANTWERP, Nov. 3.—Petroleum, 28¾f. for fine Pale American.

HAVANA, Nov. 3.—Exchange quiet; on the United States 60 days' Currency, 114@115 premium; Short sight do., 117@118 premium. Sugar quiet.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Algeria, for Liverpool.

J. E. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Almon and six children, Mrs. and Miss Barlow, Thomas Barbour, R. C. Butterworth, O. Bird, J. S. N. Crane, N. Chamberlin, George Jeily, William King, George Lowson, Mr. and Mrs. R. Martin, E. T. Martin, Miss Fannie Paxson, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Peddie, E. A. De Pass, W. Harvey, Mr. Tilman, Miss Bessie Cooper, Mr. Crawford, Miss Chapl n, Roland R. Dennis, Mr. Duyville, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Gilman, infant, and two children, J. W. Greaves and son, J. G. Hewison, Charles Pease, Miss Prenseer, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Melvin V. D. Stuart, Charles Geits, A. G. Todd, Mrs. John Walker, J. A. Walker, Jr. Mr. Williamson, R. Stains.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Scythia, from Liverpool.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Abbott and child, Dr. F. Adler, Dr. J. A. Adrian, Hon. B. F. Angel, H. Aston, Mrs. Ayer and child, T. H. Fache, M. A., Mr. Barrett, S. Barth, Mr. and Mrs. J. Beaky, A. Biddle, Baron Blanc, W. A. Bloodgood, Miss A. M. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Stockwell, H. Graham Brown, Miss Brownlow, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Bryan, Master C. Bryan, W. Bryan, J. J. Burns, Mrs. E. A. Butterick, Miss M. E. Butterick, E. Butterick, Mr. and Mrs. J. Byrne, Miss Cadwallader, Nme. Blanc Cartaxas, Mr. and Mrs. Claybaugh, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Clift, Triatram Coffin, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Cole, Miss D. Downing, Miss A. Estep, Mrs. H. C. Faitoute, Miss J. E. Faitoute, Miss C. M. Faitoute, J. H. Fitzgerald, M. L. Fournier, Mrs. Fraser, Miss Frazer, Mrs. Freuth, Mr. and Mrs. F. Frothingham, Mrs. Garden and three daughters, Mr. and Mrs. G. Gifford, J. G. Gregory, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Grinnell, Miss Johnstone, H. M. Jones, W. D. Ketwin, W. King, Mrs. J. L. King and child, W. P. Keating, A. Kursheidt, Miss Lampott, Mr. Leech, Miss A. Leslie, Mr. and Mrs. A. Mellier, Mr. Mahoney, Mr. and Mrs. W. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. T. T. Moran, Miss Moran, Mrs. Moran, G. M. Morris,